

Jezreel Swamp? — Page 4

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Bezek making an offer
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Demjanjuk then and now? A frame from the dramatic video film shown in court yesterday, matching the accused's facial features with the photograph on the controversial Trawniki identity card. Story, page 2.

U.S. sources say Reagan knew of alleged operation 'Key Israeli role in arming Contras'

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Israel was yesterday reported to have played a key role in transferring Soviet-made weapons from Poland to Honduras and then on to the Contra rebels in Nicaragua.

Well-informed U.S. sources said that senior Reagan administration officials, including former National Security Council staffers, knew of and supported the complicated operation, which came at a time when Washington itself was barred by law from directly arming the Contras.

According to the U.S. sources, private Israeli arms dealers purchased thousands of AK-47 assault rifles, which the Soviet Union has licensed Poland to manufacture. Those rifles were then shipped from the Polish port of Gdansk to Portugal and from there to Honduras.

The bills of lading in Honduras, the sources said, listed the weapons as Israeli-made.

U.S. investigators looking into the Iran-Contra arms affair are said to have copies of those Israeli documents, which indicate that the Israeli Defence Ministry had officially authorized the transactions, knowing that they were destined for the Contras. The Honduras army does not use Soviet-made weapons.

Last Saturday, *The New York Times* quoted a congressional official as saying that U.S. investigators had come up with detailed evidence that the administration was involved in soliciting aid for the Contras from both Poland and China. The

report did not name Israel as an intermediary in those reported shipments.

But U.S. sources yesterday said that the Israeli-Contra connection with Poland was expected to emerge in considerable detail in the coming days as the U.S. Congress continues its nationally televised hearings on the Iran-Contra affair.

Those hearings opened yesterday with the lead-off witness, former U.S. Air Force general Richard Secord. He was very much involved in arming and funding the Contras as well as in the arms deals with Iran.

Secord is expected to be asked about the entire Israeli connection to the Contras. Until now, Secord has remained silent, pleading his Fifth Amendment right under the U.S. Constitution against self-incrimination.

Late last night Secord said in testimony that he believed that the administration of President Reagan "knew" that money had been transferred to the Contras and "approved" it.

In recent months, there have been numerous stories in the U.S. press that Israel sold Soviet-made weapons captured from the PLO in Lebanon to Honduras and that those weapons were then made available to the Contras.

But U.S. sources yesterday suggested that most of those Soviet weapons did not come from Lebanon but directly from Poland, which was described as anxious to profit from the hard currency transactions.

The New York Times said that the Polish weapons were sent to the Contras with the "intimate" involvement of ousted National Security Council aide Oliver North.

"One associate recalls Colonel North's being amused by the fact that ships being loaded with arms for the Sandinistas were docked in a Polish port next to vessels carrying military aid destined for the Contras," the report said.

There was no indication that Israel played a similar intermediary role in transferring weapons to the Contras from China, which was described as having its own interests in those deals. The Chinese were said to be anxious to undermine the Soviet-supported Sandinista regime.

The first phase of the congressional hearings on the U.S. arms sales to Iran and the alleged diversion of profits to the Contras opened with considerable fanfare, yesterday.

Congressional sources said that the first several weeks of the hearings will examine the funding of the Contras — some of which may have been in violation of U.S. law.

The second half, which begins in mid-June, will deal with the Iranian-related aspects of the scandal. The hearings are scheduled to end in late July or early August.

Israel, according to the sources, clearly played a much more active role in selling weapons to Iran than in funding the Contras.

But the sources confirmed that a key issue which will be thoroughly explored even in the first half of the hearings will involve the Israeli role in supporting the Contras.

Israeli officials have firmly denied that they were involved in directly helping the Contras in any way. But both the Tower Commission and the Senate Intelligence Committee reported evidence of Israeli involvement. (Continued on Back Page)

Violence in South Africa on eve of poll

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters). — Explosion, stoning attacks and strikes by about half a million blacks swept South Africa in a prelude to today's all-white general election, which the ruling right-wing National Party is expected to win.

A black man was killed and 10 were injured when a landmine blew up a truck on Monday night near South Africa's border with Zimbabwe, and a second landmine blew up a tractor yesterday morning near the eastern frontier without causing injury, the government said.

Two blasts rocked central Johannesburg yesterday, slightly damaging the civic centre, which is to be used as a polling station.

A bomb exploded at a railway line near Cape Town yesterday and on the opposite side of the country a dozen buses were stoned and three set ablaze in Natal province.

Police used teargas to disperse blacks stoning buses in the Durban area of Natal, witnesses said.

The government has repeatedly warned of a campaign of terror by nationalist guerrillas seeking to disrupt the elections in which three million whites are eligible to vote for the 178-seat House of Assembly.

Elaborate security precautions were taken in Johannesburg on Monday night when President P.W. Botha gave his final campaign speech at city hall, which was ringed by scores of heavily-armed police. (See story — Page 3)

State Department sees 'significant progress' in arranging conference

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — The State Department yesterday cited "significant progress" in the effort to hold an international conference on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Spokesman Charles Redman said that any such international meeting "will lead promptly to direct peace negotiations and will not interfere with those negotiations."

He said the administration was "continuing to work with the parties in the region," and hoped that "the remaining issues can be dealt with in a positive way."

The State Department's carefully drafted statement once again indicated U.S. support for an international conference provided that it leads to direct negotiations and does not impede those talks.

The U.S. vision of an international conference, however, remains at odds with that of the Soviet Union and Syria, which are pressing for a substantive role for the plenary members.

At the same time, top U.S. officials are still bracing for a possible break-up of the national unity government before peace talks get off the ground.

They cite Foreign Minister Shimon Peres's intention to raise the issue of an international conference before the inner cabinet in the coming week.

But beyond the thorny issue of the Arab-Israeli peace process, the Americans are also aware that a Knesset subcommittee report on the Jonathan Pollard spy scandal could prove very embarrassing to several high Israeli officials, including Peres, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Minister-without-Portfolio Moshe Arens.

That subcommittee, chaired by Labour MK Abba Eban, is also due to release its conclusions in the coming days.

On Monday, the State Department said that the U.S. remained committed to advancing the peace process through direct negotiations, including an international conference.

Redman referred to statements made by Secretary of State George Shultz last February during Shamir's visit to Washington. At that time, Shultz endorsed an international conference, provided that it quickly resulted in direct negotiations.

The Americans said they were still expecting Peres to come to the U.S. later this month to meet with Shultz in Washington. But they agreed that a Peres trip might have to be cancelled if a government crisis erupts in Jerusalem over the international conference or the Pollard affair.

Inner cabinet to discuss international conference next Monday

Coalition crisis put on hold

By BENNY MORRIS
Post Diplomatic Correspondent and agencies

Prime Minister Shamir and Vice Premier Shimon Peres agreed yesterday to have the inner cabinet discuss the problem of an international peace conference next Monday. Meanwhile, the coalition crisis over the issue has gone on hold, though both party leaders continued to stick to their guns, giving no indication of imminent compromise.

Peres is expected to arrive at the inner cabinet session armed with the original American-formulated proposal for the convening of the conference — and with the "non-paper," whose existence was revealed yesterday, which Secretary of State George Shultz sent Shamir on Friday.

That "informal document, which is unsigned but which indicates the thrust of the writer's thinking, substantially reinforces Peres's view of the prospective conference and its terms of reference," according to a source close to Peres.

The term "non-paper" is normally used by diplomats for unsigned documents of this nature.

Peres, immediately after yesterday's meeting with Shamir, told reporters that "we remain as divided as we were before." He added that the 10 senior ministers would devote all day Monday to the issue and said that he hoped that "a vote could be taken that day."

But Likud sources suggested that the discussion would most likely require at least one or two further sessions of the inner cabinet. As a result, a vote, if there is one, might

take place only after Peres's return from his visit to the U.S., Argentina and Uruguay on May 24.

Sources in the Prime Minister's Office said that Peres emerged from the meeting with Shamir appearing "less enthusiastic about forcing the issue and going to early elections."

Shamir told yesterday's cabinet meeting, during a report on his visit to France last week, that French President Francois Mitterrand looks at the proposed international conference plenum as a "full-fledged body" with more power than a forum which would serve only to inaugurate direct Israeli-Arab talks.

Shamir's aides yesterday pointed to King Hussein's interview on Monday in the *Boston Globe* as support for the prime minister's view of Jordan's position and what can be expected at an international conference.

Hussein, in the interview, denied that he had agreed to direct talks with Israel or that he had recently met Peres for secret talks.

But Hussein did say that he hoped "one day" to negotiate with Peres, who was the leader of "the reasonable element" in Israel.

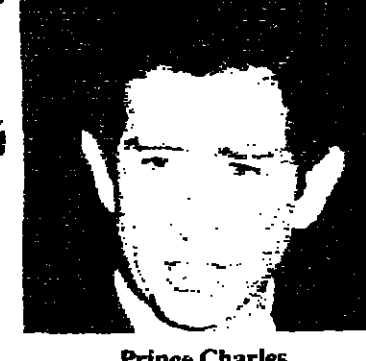
Hussein was reported to have said that there was also "a very dangerous, short-sighted element in Israel."

Hussein is quoted as saying: "I don't believe there can be negotiations... unless it takes place under an international conference."

Hussein also said that while the U.S. could play "a major role" in the peace process, it could not act as an

(Continued on Back Page)

Charles in love



Prince Charles

ROME (AFP). — Prince Charles has fallen in love with a beautiful Florentine marchioness, Italian newspapers claimed yesterday.

The object of his passion is said to be 27-year-old Fioretta Frescobaldi, who holds a doctorate in agronomy. Tall, slim and with green eyes, she is considered the loveliest woman in Tuscany, the papers added.

The heir to the British throne met her over a year ago when he visited her parents' home during a private stay in Tuscany, the reports said.

Several newspapers, which claim that Prince Charles's marriage to Princess Diana is strained, published a photograph showing the prince with Frescobaldi.

Arab councils go on strike to protest 'breach of promise'

By DAVID RUDGE
SHFARAM. — Arab local councils staged a one-day warning strike yesterday in protest against the government's failure to "fulfill its promises."

Municipal services of all the 46 Arab towns and villages inside the pre-1967 border were shut down.

Civic leaders warned that the stoppage was only the opening shot in a campaign to press the government to honour pledges on housing development, better education facilities and increased municipal budgets.

They intend to stage another one-day strike, to include schools, on May 14, and a two-day strike the following week.

"If the problems are not resolved by then, we will stage a series of demonstrations in the Galilee and the Triangle, followed by a general strike of the Arab sector," said Ibrahim Nimr Hussein, chairman of the National Committee of Arab Local Councils.

Hussein, who is also mayor of Shfaram, said there was no sign of the government honouring its commitments to boost the councils' finances and consolidate their deficits, amounting to over NIS 30 million.

They had also been assured of a programme to construct 200 new classrooms a year for the next few years, to offset the shortage of teaching space in Arab villages where thousands of children have to study in rented rooms.

Instead, Hussein said, the number of new classrooms has been reduced to less than 50 a year. "At that rate, we will never be able to provide our future generations with proper schools," he charged.

Similarly, the Arab council heads are disenchanted with parts of the Markowitz Report on illegal building in the Arab sector. The report, which has been adopted in principle by the government, recommends saving most of the homes built without planning permission. But hundreds of others would have to be demolished.

Amos Gilboa, adviser to Moshe Arens, the minister responsible for Arab affairs, yesterday urged the council heads not to intensify their action.

He warned that strikes and demonstrations could prove counterproductive, especially when negotiations with the various ministries involved were at an advanced stage.

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British Jews can now call police on Shabbat

By DAVID HOROVITZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — The Court of the Chief Rabbi here has granted Jews permission to telephone the police on Shabbat if they believe that their premises are being burgled.

The ruling was delivered last week by dayan (religious judge) Chanoch Ehrenreich, after a spate of burglaries in Golders Green on Friday nights.

Local police believe that all the crimes have been committed by the same man, who is clearly aware that the Orthodox Jews whose homes he has been robbing will not

alert the police until after Shabbat.

In the past six months, 25 homes have been robbed, with valuables worth some £16,000 (NIS 41,600) stolen.

Sgt. Peter Sturman of Golders Green police has been working closely with the Jewish community to track down the thief. His officers were handicapped by having to investigate robberies that took place more than 24 hours before they were alerted.

Rabbi Ivan Binstock of Golders Green's Dunstan Road Synagogue approached the dayan for a ruling on whether the crimes could be

reported more swiftly.

Ehrenreich ruled that Jews could use the telephone on Shabbat if they suspected that an intruder was on their premises or was trying to break in.

If they came home to find their house has already been burgled, however, they should not use the telephone, but should report the crime as soon as possible without breaking Shabbat, said the dayan.

Binstock told *The Jerusalem Post* last night that Jews could use the telephone on Shabbat to stop an intruder, because there was a possibility of life being endangered.

The weather at major Swissair destinations

	C	F	C	F
AMSTERDAM	4	39	1	34
BRUSSELS	2	36	1	34
BIRMINGHAM	11	52	1	34
CINCINNATI	2	36	1	34
COPENHAGEN	6	43	1	34
FRANKFURT	7	45	1	34
GENEVA	2	36	1	34
HELSINKI	2	36	1	34
HONG KONG	28	82	22	72
JERUSALEM	9	48	22	72
LONDON	15	59	25	77
LONDON	6	43	1	34
MADRID	7	45	1	34
MONTREAL	1	34	1	34
NEW YORK	8	46	9	48
SAO PAULO	15	59	25	77
STOCKHOLM	3	37	1	34
TOKYO	18	64	32	90
TORONTO	1	34	1	34
VIENNA	10	50	14	57
ZURICH	3	37	1	34

*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

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Gurion: Ben Gurion Airport 05-5712151

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Warmer and drier.

	Yesterday's	Today's	Max	Min
Jerusalem	22	11-24	26	11
Golan	41	8-24	26	8
Nahariya	46	—	23	—
Haifa	56	10-23	24	10
Tiberias	74	15-29	30	15
Nazareth	56	12-22	24	12
Afula	47	10-25	26	10
Shomron	37	10-22	26	10
Tel Aviv	67	10-24	26	10
B-G Airport	39	11-30	26	11
Jericho	26	14-30	32	14
Gaza	67	13-21	23	13
Beersheba	37	11-29	30	11
Eilat	4	17-34	35	17

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

German Ambassador Wilhelm Haas attended the opening of the Books of Stone exhibition, together with the sculptors, Anna and Wolfgang Kubach-Wilmsen, in Goldman's Art Gallery in Haifa on Saturday night.

Unpleasant scare for the bees, too

By YAA'COV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter
HAIFA. — "The blame for the bee attack at the Megiddo junction last Friday rests solely on the driver who let the hive fall off his truck — and not on the bees," says bee-keeper and expert Moshe Elmaliah.
The frightened bees — which may have numbered up to 50,000 — escaped from their hive and started stinging everyone in sight, driving motorists off the road. Ten of those stung needed treatment and two were hospitalized for toxic shock.
The sting of the Israeli bee is only mildly toxic, Elmaliah said, adding that it could be fatal only to someone exceptionally allergic to the venom.
"It hurts, it's unpleasant, it scares, but it's not usually dangerous," he explained. In Israel, he added there were no killer bees of the type now threatening America.

Deportation order for Gazan murder suspect

TEL AVIV (Itim). — A Palestinian wanted for murder in Egypt and suspected of stealing cars in Israel was ordered held in custody for seven days in the magistrates' court here yesterday.
Salma Swarka, 29, from a refugee camp in the Gaza Strip, was arrested last month in the Jebelya refugee camp on the Israeli side of the Strip.
Police told the court that Swarka was suspected of driving stolen cars from Ramat Hasharon and Rishon LeZion to the Strip. A deportation order has already been issued against him, police said.

BEACHES. — The Interior Ministry has awarded its first prize for public beaches to the Haifa Municipality, which operates five free bathing beaches with 12 lifeguard stations, including two separate beaches for the religious.

THE VAN LEER JERUSALEM INSTITUTE

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VIRTUES

Chairman: Dr. David Heyd on Thursday, May 14, 1987, at 8:00 p.m.

Albert Einstein Square

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

Warsaw mission reopens doors of old embassy

WARSAW (AP). — With the hanging of a mezuzah yesterday, Israeli officials officially reopened their former embassy building here, which had been closed to the public since Poland broke off relations with Israel following the Six Day War.
Israeli diplomats have been working in Warsaw since last September following an agreement between Poland and Israel to set up interest sections in each other's capital, the lowest level of diplomatic relations.
The official reopening of the embassy building had been delayed until workers could install security devices and renovate the premises.
Since 1967 the building was maintained by the Dutch Embassy in Warsaw, which has handled Israeli interests in Poland.
"I would like to welcome you here to the site of the renewed building of the previous embassy of Israel," said Mordechai Palzur, the head of the

interest section, greeting a delegation of more than 30 Jewish-American women representing United Jewish Appeal.
Prayers were then recited in Hebrew as Naftali Lavi, the Israeli director-general of the UJA and former Israeli consul-general in New York and Judith Levy of West Newton, Massachusetts, the national chairwoman of UJA's women's division, nailed a mezuzah onto the doorpost by the main entrance.
Many Poles attended an Independence Day party at Palzur's home on Monday. Palzur told Israel Radio yesterday, "There was a lot of media attention," he said.
The interest section, he added, "is not short of work. There are visas to be handed out, and trade matters and cultural exchanges to be dealt with. There are Israeli visitors here as well," he said.

Washington wants UN to open files on Nazis

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
WASHINGTON. — The Reagan administration, in a major change of policy, has decided to ask the UN to open up some 37,000 files on alleged Nazi war criminals.
The decision, approved by Secretary of State George Shultz following a nearly year-long debate in the administration, is expected to put considerable pressure on the UN to release the documents to government investigators, scholars, journalists and others.
Until now, only Israel, the Netherlands and a few other countries have been pressing the UN to release the documents. The Israeli ambassador at the UN, Binyamin Netanyahu, has been involved in this campaign.

At stake are some 37,000 files compiled in the years immediately following World War II in connection with war crimes tribunals.
Only last week, the Justice Department placed Austrian President Kurt Waldheim — a former UN secretary-general — on a "watch list" of undesirable aliens because of his Nazi-related activities during the war. Information about Waldheim is said to be contained in the UN-held files.
Brooklyn District Attorney Elizabeth Holtzman and other U.S. officials have suggested that the UN war crimes documents could help U.S. authorities discover the whereabouts of alleged Nazi war criminals who may have found refuge in the U.S.

Foreign press outraged by incident

'Times' correspondent held for questioning

Jerusalem Post Reporter
London Times correspondent Ian Murray was detained by police for questioning yesterday after he was seen talking to a soldier in a cafe near Jerusalem's Central Bus Station.
The Foreign Press Association expressed outrage over the incident. Murray and the soldier were taken to police headquarters at the Russian Compound and held for over three hours until they were questioned by military police. Both were then released.
Bob Slater, chairman of the Foreign Press Association, told The Jerusalem Post last night: "If the Israeli authorities believe there is some reason to talk to a member of the foreign press about how we work here, we feel he should be invited in for questioning — and not be pounced on and hauled off for questioning."
Murray stressed to The Post that his interview with the soldier had been entirely "innocent and had nothing to do with Israel's security."

He said he talked to the soldier as part of a series of conversations he has been having with a number of young Israelis for an article he is writing to mark the 20th anniversary of the Six Day War next month.
"I was talking to a young Israeli who by the nature of things happens to be serving in the army at the moment," Murray said. "But I was talking to him as a young Israeli and not as a soldier, and we discussed nothing that could have the remotest bearing on Israel's security."
The police said they picked up the journalist after being tipped off by a citizen who became suspicious when he saw Murray and the soldier speaking to each other at the cafe. He said they were held at the Russian Compound only as long as was necessary for the military police to arrive and investigate the matter, and denied there had been any foreknowledge of the meeting, or that a police ambush had been planned.

Cabinet approves VOA relay station in Arava

Jerusalem Post Reporter
The cabinet yesterday approved an agreement reached last July with the U.S. for the construction and operation of a relay station in the southern Arava, near Hatzeva, which is to be used by the Voice of America, Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.
The decision on the once controversial station was approved by 12 ministers; six abstained, because they had not been properly briefed on one aspect of the project or another; none voted against.
The Hatzeva station will begin operating regularly five years after the U.S. Congress also approves the agreement. Its approval is expected later this year.
Two American government agencies are involved in the project, the United States Information Agency, which runs the Voice of America (VOA), and the Board of International Broadcasting (BIB), which runs Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.
The agreement approved here yesterday provides that the planning and construction of the station be in the hands of a major Israeli contractor, but that the tenders for sub-contractors be published by the U.S. government in the U.S. and in Israel. The transmitters and antennas are to be supplied only by U.S. firms; but Israeli contractors have been assured over 50 per cent of all other planning and construction work.
Communications Ministry officials believe that Israeli firms are likely to earn some \$160m-\$170m over the five years.

The relay station will be operated by an Israeli state corporation, Tomer, under the responsibility of the Communications Ministry, the agreement says. The U.S. will pay Tomer an operating fee of \$1m annually, and will also make a special payment of \$16m over the five years of construction, to be invested on development projects among the settlements in the Arava region.
Although the U.S. will have the use of the facility for 25 years, Israel will have the option of taking ownership of all the equipment at no cost after 15 years.
According to the agreement, Israel can apply to the U.S. at any time to make use of unused relay time for its own broadcasts. The U.S. will not be permitted to broadcast in Hebrew or Yiddish from the relay station unless Israel agrees.
Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon said he was surprised to learn only yesterday that the relay station would broadcast to countries outside the Communist block, such as India and Pakistan.
Economics Minister Gad Ya'acobi got a commitment from Prime Minister Shamir that the decision on distributing the \$16m among the Arava settlements for development projects would be left to the Committee of Ministers for the Negev.
Once the agreement has been approved by Congress, 12 American experts will be seconded to the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv to get the planning and construction work under way. This number will be gradually reduced, the cabinet was told.



Impressive suppleness: Francesca Rauco of Italy in the rope exercise at the Hapoel Games yesterday. She was placed third, behind two Israelis. (Brian Hendler)

NEWS IN BRIEF

Shamir: France wants closer ties with Israel

France is anxious for closer ties with Israel in every possible sphere. Prime Minister Shamir told the cabinet yesterday in a report on his recent visit to France. Shamir added that French Premier Jacques Chirac, accompanied by Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond, would be here on an official visit in October.

Nakash extraditable for 60 more days

The Supreme Court declaration establishing that Wilfand Nakash is extraditable to France was extended by 60 days by the court yesterday, following a request from the attorney-general.
Justice Minister Avraham Shariir had originally decided not to extradite Nakash to France to face murder charges, contending that his life would be in danger in French jails. In March the Supreme Court quashed that decision, stating that the minister had failed to back up his contention with hard evidence. The court ordered Shariir to decide again. (Itim)

Ein Fashha fire destroys tamarisk trees

A fire broke out at the Ein Fashha nature reserve by the Dead Sea on Monday night, destroying some 200 dunams of tamarisk trees and reeds. The fire was apparently started by a camper's negligence.
Nature Reserves Authority staff, soldiers from the nearby Nahal settlement of Nahal Kidron and people from the Ein Gedi field school worked throughout the night to extinguish the fire. (Itim)

Video matches Demjanjuk to ID photo

By ERNIE MEYER
Jerusalem Post Reporter
The court and the audience yesterday watched in fascinated silence as prosecution witness Prof. Patricia Smith showed the video film that led her to conclude that "the individual on the 1942 Trawniki card and in the film shot last year (of John Demjanjuk) are one and the same."
Her film made use of the "partial superimposition technique" whereby various sections of the Trawniki photo were superimposed on a frame of the recent film to show that there was an almost perfect fit, or "concordance," as Smith called it.
Questioned by prosecutor Michael Shaked, the witness said she had not been satisfied with the way police applied her technique last year. "At the beginning of this year I got more funds, and this enabled me to have the work done more professionally. And that is the film I'm bringing to court now."
Defence counsel Mark O'Connor objected to the very presentation of the film. "We had a sneak preview of it, but we were never told of the first, more amateurish version," he said. "Every person has the right to his good name and his face," O'Connor told the court.
"Are you asking us to disallow the showing of this film?" court president Dov Levin asked.
"I want the court to view this film in camera, before showing such a slanderous production to the public," O'Connor replied.
He then cited the biblical story of Miriam being smitten with leprosy as punishment for slandering her brother Moses. (By coincidence, the weekly portion read last Shabbat was Metzora, which deals with leprosy.)
Judge Dalia Donner: "I don't understand you at all. What is the slander here? This case hinges on the identity of the accused — or are you calling the entire trial a slander?"
O'Connor did not give Donner a direct reply. "We have here what is almost a Hollywood production. John Demjanjuk was filmed smiling innocently in his prison. Now we have an Ivan the Terrible image superimposed on his face."
The defence counsel then presented another example from the Bible. "This is a case of a human rights violation. When Joseph brought back the evil report about his brothers to his father, he was

Catalonia's president brings large delegation

Post Diplomatic Correspondent
The president of the government of Catalonia, an autonomous province of Spain, arrived yesterday for a five-day visit which is seen as a major step towards strengthening Israeli-Spanish ties.

Jordi Pujol arrived at the head of a large delegation, which includes three provincial ministers, agriculture, culture and commerce, 40 businessmen, 15 journalists, artists and academics. The visit is expected to focus on developing Israeli-Catalonian economic ties.
During the visit, Pujol will meet with President Chaim Herzog, Prime Minister Shamir, Foreign Minister Peres and other Israeli leaders and officials.

A spokesman for the Israel-Spain Chamber of Commerce said that most of Israel's trade with Spain last year was with Catalonia. In 1986, the official said, Spain exported goods worth about \$120 million to Israel while Spain imported Israeli goods worth about \$50m. At least part of the difference can be attributed to Israeli imports of cars made by Seat in Barcelona, Catalonia's largest city.
The spokesman said Catalonia was



Jordi Pujol, president of the autonomous state of Catalonia

a ready market for Israeli chemicals, drip-irrigation systems and other agricultural products.
Catalonia, in Spain's northeastern corner, has six million residents and accounts for about one-fifth of the country's GNP.

Polish Jews boo Shamir

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Prime Minister Shamir last night angrily lashed out at participants at the 5th Congress of the World Federation of Polish Jews, calling them "intolerant communists" for booing him, according to a congress spokesman.

Shamir made his remarks at the Mann Auditorium in Tel Aviv after delivering a speech to the congress. According to the spokesman, Shamir was booed by some 3,000 delegates when he said that on the eve of World War II, Jabotinsky had warned European Jews of what would happen, and the Holocaust was the result of their not heeding him.
The audience began to boo, said the spokesman, because Shamir had

introduced politics into the assembly. After the booing subsided somewhat, Shamir said that Poles understood his opposition to an international conference because Poland had been the victim of such conferences.

The audience, which included delegates from 15 countries, again reacted, and Shamir, somewhat shaken, had to complete his speech through a chorus of boos.

Addressing an impromptu press conference later, Shamir said the hostile reaction was due to the fact that they were "intolerant communists."

The three-day conference, which is examining the cultural and literary contribution of Polish Jewry, continues tomorrow.

Ofakim girl off for transplant

LOD (Itim). — Three-year-old Dana Betito of Ofakim was flown to London yesterday for an urgent liver transplant at King's College Hospital.
A special bed and medical equipment were installed in the El Al plane that transported Betito, who was accompanied by her mother and

doctor. The operation will cost some \$60,000. \$40,000 in donations have already been raised.
Dr. Yigal Kam, head of the transplant unit at Haifa's Rambam Hospital, said on Israel Television last night that Betito had to be flown abroad for the operation because a local donor could not be found.

Banana grove stabbing offers theories but few clues to follow

By JONATHAN KARP
TEL AVIV. — Police have no leads in the apparent murder of a Herzliya woman, police officials said yesterday.
The body of Ahuva Elbaz, 31, was found on Sunday night by a resident passing through the banana grove near 49 Rehov Borochoy in Herz-

liya. Elbaz, who was a known prostitute and the unmarried mother of a child, had been stabbed several times.
Police suspect that a client met Elbaz in the area and stabbed her following a dispute. Police would not disclose the other possibilities they are investigating.

With deep sorrow we announce the passing of our dear
Dr. ELISABETH TICHU-REINIGER
The funeral took place on Independence Day in Jerusalem
Her daughter and the family

EMUNAH — JERUSALEM ADALIA CHAPTER
deeply mourn the passing of its dedicated member and devoted friend
SONYA MANDELBAUM
on May 4, 1987 5 Iyar 5747

In deep sorrow we announce the death of our mother
ANNE KORNFELD
The funeral will take place today.
Carmella Leipzig and daughters Ronit Gamzu and sons Raphi Hauter and family.
For information please call 03-236328.

On the fourth anniversary of the death of our dear
Segen ZVI (Zvika) MACHLIS
who fell in battle while serving with Sayeret Golani, there will be a graveside memorial service tomorrow, Thursday, May 7, 1987 (8 Iyar 5747) at 5 p.m., in the military section of Savyon Cemetery.
Family and Friends

مركز افلام

Egypt PM to discuss M-E parley with Hussein

Post Middle East Staff and agencies
Egyptian prime minister Atef Sedki arrived in Amman yesterday, at the head of a large ministerial delegation for talks with King Hussein and other Jordanian leaders to include the proposed Middle East peace conference.

"The talks now are about the conference's framework and preparatory work for it," he told reporters on arrival with 10 ministers, including Foreign Minister Esmat Abdel Meguid, for a three-day visit.

He and Jordanian Prime Minister Zeid al-Rifa'i will co-chair a regular six-monthly meeting of a joint Jordanian/Egyptian higher economic committee, which also will discuss economic cooperation between Egypt and Jordan.

Egypt's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Boutros Ghali, said late on Monday that prospects for a conference had been complicated by an Egyptian-Palestinian rift and the scrapping of a Jordan-PLO accord by the Palestinian National Council (PNC) in Algiers last month.

The PNC, the Palestinian parliament-in-exile, attacked Egypt's 1979 peace treaty with Israel and Cairo responded by closing PLO offices. Jordan, which froze the accord a year ago, did not react.

Jordanian Information Minister Mohammed al-Khatib told Reuters that the joint committee, which met in Cairo in October, would

review not only progress in bilateral cooperation but also "everything concerning the region, including King Hussein's recent trip."

King Hussein visited Morocco, the Netherlands, Belgium and Britain last month as part of his campaign for convening the international conference. He also sent Rifa'i on a similar mission to the United States.

The current Jordanian-Egyptian meeting will include the countries' foreign ministers, signifying the importance both countries attach to the encounter.

Meanwhile, Syria yesterday repeated its basic conditions for the con-

vening of an international peace conference - saying such a meeting can only be based on a full Israeli withdrawal to 1967 boundaries.

The peace conference participants also must recognize the Palestinian right to self-determination and "right of return," said the statement in the government-controlled daily *Tahrir*.

The announcement contained nothing new in the Syrian position. But it followed reports from Jordanian sources that Syria has indicated new willingness to go along with Jordan's proposals for an international peace conference.

Israeli Middle East expert Dr.

Yossi Olmert said he doubted reports that Syria was indeed willing to go to a peace conference with Jordan.

But Syria may have given Jordan signals that it at least would not stand in the way of Jordan's entering the peace conference, based on Amman's current conditions for a meeting, said Olmert, Syrian-Lebanese expert at Tel Aviv University.

Also yesterday, Syrian President Hafez Assad met George Habash, the radical Palestinian leader. Habash returned to Damascus after a reconciliation with PLO chairman Yasser Arafat that reportedly dismayed Syria.

Assad said yesterday that last month's controversial meeting of the PNC was a positive step, Palestinian sources said.

They quoted Assad as saying the outcome of the meeting, which was boycotted by four Syrian-backed factions, "constitutes a positive step which ought to be completed through the inclusion of the rest of the groups."

Arafat told a news conference in Kuwait on Monday that the Soviet Union, Libya and Algeria were trying "to correct Palestinian-Syrian relations," strained by the reconciliation of various PLO factions at the PNC.

In Tunis, Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi has decided to reopen the PLO offices in Tripoli, the Palestinian news agency Wafa said yesterday.

Gaddafi's decision to reopen PLO offices follows a gradual rapprochement between Libya and the PLO after a period of strain following the war in Lebanon when Libya was backing anti-Arafat factions.

In Cairo, a Kuwaiti envoy left Cairo yesterday after denying speculation that he was on a mediation mission between Egypt and the PLO.

Kuwait's Foreign Ministry Under-Secretary Suleiman Maged, who arrived on a one-day visit, told reporters his visit was not intended to mediate between Egypt and the PLO in their current rift.



Algeria and Morocco to continue dialogue

OUDA, Morocco. (Reuters) - Morocco and Algeria have agreed to continue talks begun here after 11 years of stormy relations stemming from their conflict over the western Sahara, senior Moroccan sources said yesterday.

But there is still a long road ahead before solving the differences at the root of the tension between the two north African rivals, diplomats in Rabat said.

The breakthrough was achieved with the help of King Fahd of Saudi Arabia.

Tunis arrests in alleged pro-Khomeini plot

TUNIS (AFP) - Two Tunisian traders were taken in for questioning here last week in connection with an alleged "Khomeini network" set up to topple the government.

An authoritative source said the pair was suspected of supplying funds to the network, which is named after Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Achille Lauro hijacker's sentence increased

GENOA (Reuters) - An appeal court yesterday sentenced a Lebanese youth to 17 years in jail for his part in the 1985 hijacking of the Achille Lauro ship, increasing his original sentence by nine months, court officials said.

They said the juvenile appeal court accepted a prosecution demand that Bassam al-Ashker, now 18, already found guilty of hijacking and complicity in the murder of U.S. passenger Leon Klinghoffer, should be sentenced for belonging to an armed band and hiding Klinghoffer's body.

Iran hits second tanker within 24 hours

KUWAIT (Reuters) - Iran hit a Japanese super-tanker off Saudi Arabia yesterday, the second such attack on a Kuwaiti-linked vessel within 24 hours, regional shipping sources said.

Syria fails to move Karamah on resignation

BEIRUT (AP) - Syria tried in vain yesterday to persuade Lebanon's Moslem Prime Minister Rashid Karamah to retract his resignation while Christian President Amin Gemayel began consultations to find a new premier and head off a constitutional crisis.

"We have tried to talk Premier Karamah out of the resignation but we found him determined to bow out because he has been pushed into a dead end," said Brig. Gen. Ghazi Kanaan, Syria's military intelligence chief in Lebanon.

"The premier tried his best to get the cabinet to meet to ease the economic crisis and the people's worsening living conditions. But he had no cooperation and thus decided to resign for the people's sake," Kanaan told reporters after a 75-minute meeting with Karamah in Moslem West Beirut.

Karamah, a Sunni Moslem and staunch ally of Syria, announced his resignation on Monday after three years in office, citing his 10-man

cabinet's failure to cope with the economic crisis.

The source said Gemayel "might announce his readiness to accept Karamah's resignation if it was submitted in writing as required by the constitution."

Karamah said on Monday: "I have tendered my resignation to the people. There won't be a written resignation."

Karamah has not met with Gemayel since the president scuttled a Syrian-brokered peace plan for Lebanon in December 1985.

The president has the exclusive power to appoint and dismiss prime ministers under Lebanon's constitution.

Constitutionally, the outgoing premier must stay in office as caretaker until a successor is named by the president.

The resignation was welcomed by right-wing Christians, at odds with President Hafez Assad's regime in Syria. Most Moslem ministers have rallied around Karamah's decision to resign.

Murphy due in Iraq, will explain Iran arms sales

WASHINGTON (AP) - The United States is sending a senior emissary to Iraq to explain why President Ronald Reagan secretly approved weapons shipments to Iraq's Gulf war enemy Iran.

Richard Murphy, who heads the Near East bureau of the State Department, also will visit other countries in the Gulf region, spokesman Charles Redman said yesterday.

"Mr. Murphy will reaffirm the U.S. commitment to the free flow of oil through the Strait of Hormuz and underline the importance we attach to freedom of navigation in this international waterway," Redman said.

"It's not a grand, new gesture," another U.S. official said of the assistant secretary of state's mission to Baghdad, his third since President Saddam Hussein moderated his government's policies and resumed relations with Washington in 1984.

Although Murphy's trip was scheduled earlier, it coincides with

reports that Iraqi President Saddam Hussein held a two-day secret meeting last week with his rival Syrian President Hafez Assad at an air force base in northern Jordan.

Murphy will add the possibility of a narrowing of differences between Iraq and Syria to his agenda, said State Department officials. The Reagan administration has not lost hope that Iraq's Hussein can persuade Assad to moderate or even abandon his support for Iran.

Most of the Arab world is providing arms, financial help or both to Iraq, largely out of concern that the Moslem fundamentalists in Teheran are determined to topple Hussein and may also imperil the monarchies in Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states.

Apart from the Iran arms scandal and Iraq's relations with Syria, Murphy will try to find out if Saddam Hussein would support Mideast peace talks with Israel, the officials said.

WJC holds meeting in Hungary

By ILONA HENRY and agencies
BUDAPEST - For the first time since World War II, more than 100 Jewish representatives from all over the world have converged on the Hungarian capital to attend the two-day World Jewish Congress executive meeting that begins here this morning.

The motorcade reception given to Edgar Bronfman, president of the WJC on his arrival yesterday was described by one correspondent as equal to that for a formal head of state.

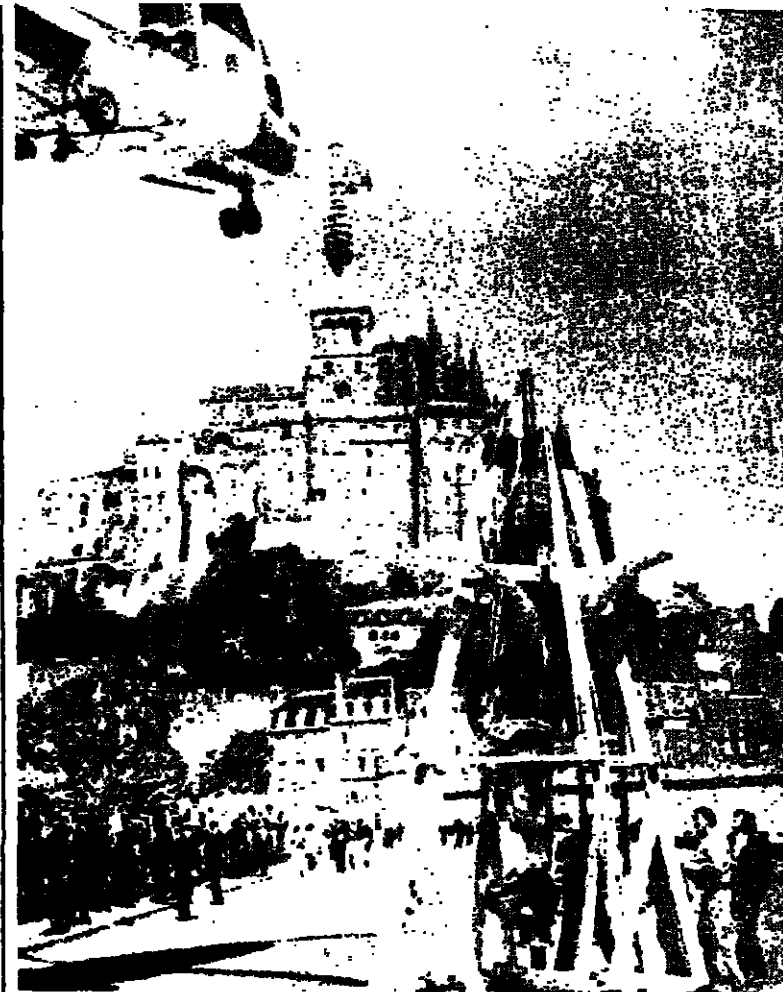
For the approximately 80,000 Jews of Hungary - mostly living in Budapest - the event is not only a moral boost but is also a sign of liberalization, which started in Hungary long before Soviet leader Gorbachev's measures.

There is expected to be some controversy over Austrian President Kurt Waldheim at the WJC meeting. West German representative Werner Nachmann has said he will ask for presentation of all evidence backing allegations that Waldheim participated in the execution of Yugoslav partisans and the deportation of Greek Jews in World War II.

But Bronfman said at a news conference yesterday that the Austrian president should resign for the sake of his country.

The treatment of Soviet Jews is also on the agenda. Bronfman, who held four days of talks in Moscow in March said he is cautiously optimistic that up to 10,000 Soviet Jews might emigrate this year and that Jewish culture will be allowed more room for expression inside the Soviet Union.

A highlight of the conference will be the unveiling of a memorial to the Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg, who saved thousands of Jewish lives during the Nazi occupation of the city. Wallenberg vanished from Budapest after his liberation by the Soviet army and is believed to have been imprisoned in a Soviet labour camp. But Hungarian President Kadar made it clear that the dedication ceremony should not be turned into a political demonstration against the Soviet Union.



The "Archangel" sculpture, right, which was atop the cathedral in Mont St. Michel, a western French island, shown after being lifted down by a helicopter. The half-ton 4.5 metre high copper statue is being taken to Paris for restoration. (AFP telephoto)

Geneva accord on nuclear risk reduction centres

GENEVA (AFP) - The U.S. and the Soviet Union have agreed to establish nuclear risk reduction centres, the U.S. delegation announced shortly before a new round of disarmament talks opened here yesterday.

The accord wound up 18 months of talks and was signed on Monday after a final meeting between U.S. and Soviet negotiators. It will be submitted to both governments for approval, a statement said.

Agreement to explore the establishment of these centres, to serve as a permanent communication channel between the two superpowers, was reached at the Geneva summit in November 1985 between President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

The eighth session of the U.S.-Soviet talks on nuclear and space arms (NST) opened here yesterday with a luncheon held by Vorontsov for chief U.S. negotiator Max Kampelman.

IN BRIEF

- Pope John Paul II has returned to Rome from West Germany, ending a five-day, 11-city tour during which he stressed the Roman Catholic church's efforts to fight atheism and promote Christian unity. (AP)
- British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Party has a 14-point lead over the main opposition Labour Party, a Harris poll released yesterday showed, increasing the likelihood of a general election next month. (Reuters)
- An abstract painting, "Pink Lady" by expressionist Willem de Kooning, went for \$3.6 million at a Sotheby's auction in New York on Monday, a new record price for a work by a living artist. Earlier auctions of de Kooning paintings never exceeded \$1.9 million. (AFP)
- The second of four reactors at the Chernobyl nuclear power station has been shut down for preventive maintenance work, Soviet news agency Tass said yesterday.
- Orson Welles, the great Hollywood film maker whose infatuation with Spain spanned five decades before his death in California in 1985, will be buried tomorrow in his beloved Andalusia. His daughter, Beatrice, arrived in Spain on Monday with her father's ashes which will be buried at the estate of his matador friend Antonio Ordóñez. (AFP)
- Eight people were killed and 11 were injured yesterday when flames swept through a wing of a psychiatric clinic at Nogent-sur-Marne, in the eastern Paris suburbs. The cause of the fire was not immediately known. (AFP)
- The Cuban government announced yesterday that state security forces had arrested two agents of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency - a brother and sister - for spying. It identified the pair as Gladys Hernandez, a Cuban exile from Miami who is a U.S. citizen, and her brother Nestor Hernandez, who works for Cuba's Ministry of Construction. (Reuters)
- Yesterday was amnesty day for an estimated 3 million illegal immigrants, the beginning of a year-long opportunity to become a U.S. citizen. The programme offers amnesty only to those who illegally entered the country before January 1, 1982, and have lived in the U.S. continuously since then. (Reuters)

An election victory for Botha today could boost the liberals

By ALLISTER SPARKS
JOHANNESBURG - South Africa's whites-only election today is likely to produce modest but significant gains for the reformist opposition and a setback for the hardliners of the far right.

Between the two, the government of President P. W. Botha will emerge with its two-thirds majority in the 177-seat House of Assembly little changed.

That may seem like an anti-climax after an election campaign billed as the most important since the Afrikaner National Party came to power in 1948, and in which opposition hopes were boosted by the dramatic defection of Dr. Dennis Worrall, who resigned as ambassador to Britain and flew home to challenge the government for failing to live up to its reformist rhetoric.

Yet the reformists would be encouraged by such a result. The outcome of the election has never been in doubt: it is the trends that everyone will be watching. The opposition would regard the gaining of seven or eight seats and the slashing of government majorities across the country as an important indication that the old mould of South African politics was being broken, opening up the possibility of dramatic shifts at

the next general election, which under Botha's complicated new constitution is due in only two years' time.

Some optimists are suggesting that if a clear trend appears now of Afrikaner reformists voting against Botha's National Party, a number of Nationalist MPs may be encouraged to break away after the election and a reformist alliance could win enough seats in 1989 to take over the government. It means this election is really a kind of primary for the main contest in 1989.

For years Afrikaners - who number 60 per cent of the 4,600,000 white population - have voted more according to tribal loyalty than to ideological conviction. Even those who have had misgivings about the government's racial policies have continued to support what is regarded as the *volksparty*, or people's party. To vote against it was to be an ethnic traitor.

This automatic support by the majority element in the white electorate in effect turned South Africa into a one-party state.

But if Worrall and the other independent candidates do well, if the liberal Progressive Federal party wins half a dozen seats and slashes the government's majorities, it will

mean that thousands of Afrikaner voters have at last broken the bonds of ethnic loyalty.

That will be a development whose importance cannot be measured in seats alone.

Botha's erratic leadership and authoritarian style have helped the process. Initially he responded to pressure from the reformists by making some limited and carefully circumscribed changes to the apartheid system. This triggered a right-wing split by Dr. Andries Treurnicht's Conservative Party.

Alarmed by the growth of the far right, Botha halted the reforms, called the election and mounted a hard-line right-wing campaign to cut the ground from under Treurnicht's feet. This triggered the split by Worrall and the other independents on the left.

Botha has stuck to his right-wing strategy. In the final weeks of the campaign he has put on a display of *kragdadigheid*, or toughness, with bellicose speeches, a military raid on supposed ANC facilities in Zambia, a crackdown on black trade unionists, and a series of police forays against demonstrating students.

This has indeed made Treurnicht a rebel without a cause. Treurnicht, moreover, shot himself in the foot by failing to form an election pact with the even more extreme Herstigte National Party. The two parties will be decimating each other in 80 constituencies. As a result Treurnicht will be lucky if he returns with the 18 seats he has now, while the HNP will almost certainly lose its solitary one.

Botha's strategy has appalled reformist Afrikaners, and more than half the academic staff at Stellenbosch University, the intellectual wellspring of Afrikaner nationalism, have joined the reformist rebellion.

Colin Eglin, leader of the liberal Progressive Federal Party, has capitalized on these advantages by doing what Treurnicht failed to do. He formed an election pact with the independents and the small Natal-based New Republic Party, which holds four seats.

(London Observer Service)

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PACK OF LIES

by Hugh Whitmore
A true spy story

at Beit Yeh Labanim

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on Thursday May 7 at 8.30 p.m.

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Tel. 210141, ext. 25

and at Yad Labanim on the night of performance

Striking students fail to find room on cabinet agenda

By LEA LEVAVI
and ASHER WALLFISH
Jerusalem Post Reporters

Students went on strike at the country's universities yesterday and threatened to shut the campuses completely today, as Prime Minister Shamir said the cabinet would only begin discussing the issue of tuition fees next Sunday.

Economics Minister Gad Ya'acobi and Education Minister Yitzhak Navon asked at yesterday's cabinet session to have the fees question taken up immediately. But Shamir begged off, saying that the issue was not on the day's agenda.

Shamir said the cabinet would vote on the amounts to be paid after Finance Minister Moshe Nissim returned from Latin America. Nissim is due to return next week, so a vote at the next cabinet meeting is unlikely.

Ya'acobi said it was vital to give the students a signal that the cabinet was not dodging its responsibility to make a decision.

After all, he said, the cabinet already voted last month not to submit the issue to another body but to decide itself. Now it appeared to be dragging its feet.

The National Students Union is demanding that the annual tuition fee be set at \$800, while the universities say it must rise to \$2,300 if they are to avoid bankruptcy. Navon has proposed a figure of \$1,000; the Finance Ministry wants \$1,600.

The issue has sparked a series of student protests.

Several hundred students demonstrated outside the Prime Minister's Office during yesterday's cabinet meeting. Navon left the session to

tell the protesters that the cabinet would discuss fees next Sunday, but admitted he did not know when there would be a decision.

Students went on strike yesterday, and National Student's Union chairman David Berman said they would stay away from classes until the government decided on a fair sum.

The union reported that a few students did try to go to classes yesterday, but picketing strikers prevented them from entering classrooms.

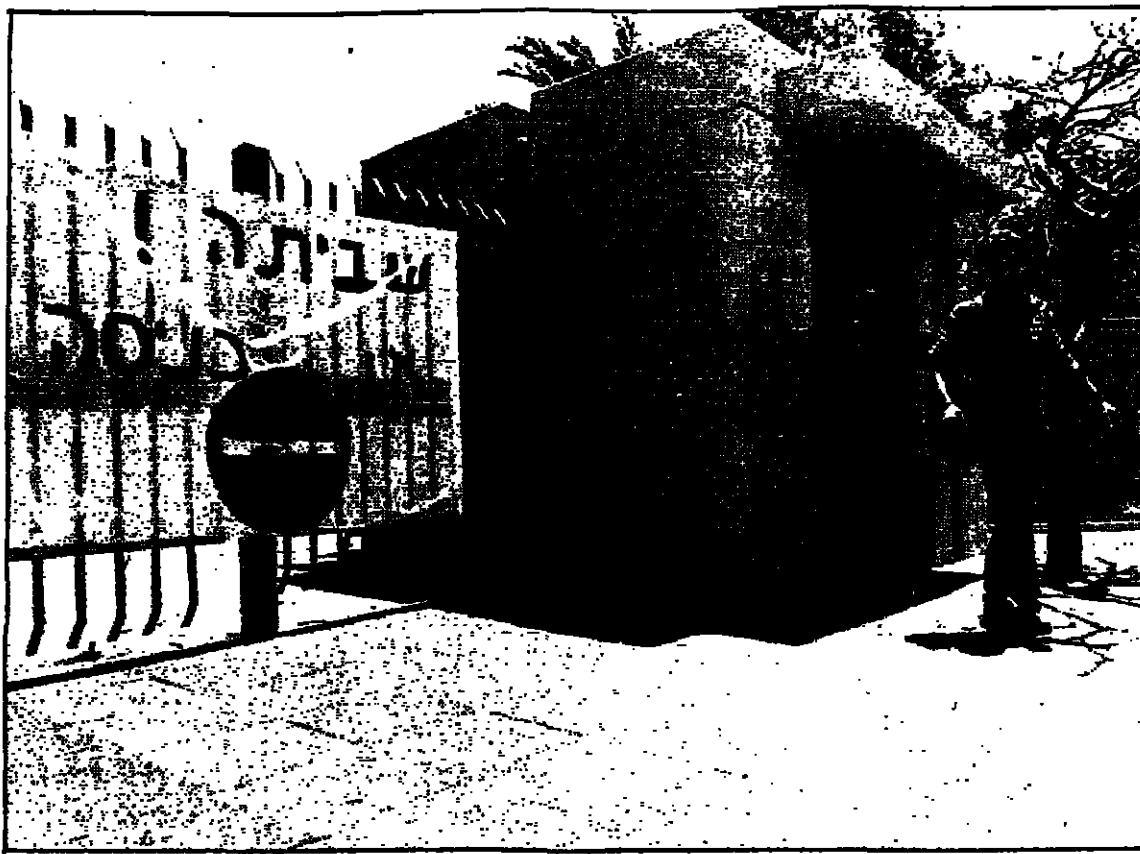
The students plan to escalate their strike action today by blocking entrances to campuses and preventing employees from reporting to work. The students hope to stop all university activities, including research.

Meanwhile, the Council of Heads of Universities warned that the cumulative loss of class time due to student strikes endangered the orderly conclusion of the academic year.

A spokesman for the council said classes and examinations would be held as scheduled despite the strike, and that students would have to take responsibility for deciding whether or not to attend.

Student leaders said they were not intimidated by this warning, pointing out that in previous cases of strikes by students or academic staff the semester had not been lost despite university threats.

In Beersheba, Ben-Gurion University was on strike yesterday; but the student union there does not plan to strike or close the campus today. The National Students' Union did not explain yesterday why the Beersheba union had decided to break ranks.



Sign on the gate to Tel Aviv University warns "Strike - No Entrance."

(Ippa)

Green fields of Jezreel Valley face threat of turning salty

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. - Some 70 years after the first pioneers drained the malarial swamps of the Jezreel Valley, the verdant region is getting water-logged again, resulting in dangerous soil salination.

"It is a problem we are aware of and will do everything to solve," says Ephraim Ben-Meir, director of Palgei Mayim, the Jezreel Valley Yokneam-based organization that supplies water to the valley.

At least 3,000 dunams of rich farming land in the Kfar Baruch area have already become so salty that they are unusable or uneconomical for farming, "and the blight is spreading."

Paradoxically, the valley is getting wetter as a direct result of the total exploitation of its waters.

"Every outlet, stream or wadi through which the saline ground waters could flow out to the sea has

been dammed to save the water for the farmers. This has effectively closed off the valley," Ben-Meir says. "As a result, the ground water, which is naturally saline, and has been made even more saline by more than half a century of intensive irrigation and fertilization, now has nowhere to go but up."

"From its natural depth of seven to eight metres, the ground water has been forced up to within a metre or so below the top soil. In many places it is already in contact with and adversely affecting the arable layer of top soil, endangering agriculture."

He emphasizes that the exact causes of the sinister salination have not yet been fully established. But he says it is reasonable to suppose that the damming of all outlets to the sea and the catchment in reservoirs of the rainfall that would otherwise have joined the ground water caused the excess salination of the ground

water and its rise to the level where it may jeopardize the Jezreel Valley's future.

For the past two years the problem has been under study by experts, at the initiative of Palgei Mayim. Every available research tool has been used. Ben-Meir estimates that the research will be completed in 18 months.

He stresses that the damming, draining and catchment were "very positive" measures, which helped to make the valley the rich farming land it is. The problem is that the successful exploitation of the waters has gone too far, and it appears that an outlet will again have to be provided to let the saline ground water drain off.

In any case, he says, there is no intention of losing the valley, and everything possible will be done to save the rich land.

Seventy years after it was first drained, it must be drained again.

Dedication tomorrow of \$16m. blood bank

Magen David Adom staffers apply tourniquet to new facility

By JUDY SIEGEL
Post Science and Health Reporter

Magen David Adom's new \$16 million central blood bank in Tel Hashomer which is due to be dedicated tomorrow will not start operating immediately as MDA staffers are refusing to make the move to the new premises until certain demands are met.

The staffers are claiming monetary compensation for the longer commuting distances and for the higher professional demands of running the new sophisticated equipment.

The eight-dunam facility that replaces the antiquated and overcrowded blood bank in Jaffa will reportedly be equal to any Red Cross blood center in the world.

Built mostly underground in blast-resistant quarters, it will be dedi-

cated at a ceremony addressed by President Herzog and attended by foreign donors and organizers, including Dr. Aaron Kellner, president of the New York Blood Centre and a consultant to MDA in the planning and construction of the center.

The blood bank will process blood for civilian and military needs, checking it for diseases such as hepatitis and Aids. It will also make regular daily blood deliveries to the country's major hospitals.

About \$14 million of the total cost was contributed by American Red Magen David for Israel. The remainder came from friends of MDA in Britain, South Africa and Canada.

Established in 1918 when 500 volunteers here formed an auxiliary of the Jewish Legion to treat Jewish soldiers, MDA provides first-aid

care, ambulance service, first-aid training, coronary-care ambulances and a network for blood donations.

At tomorrow's ceremony, Nathan Rapoport's new sculpture "Brotherhood of Man" will be unveiled outside the center. The three-metre-high bronze work depicts two figures embracing in a wheat field.

Commissioned seven years ago by then-premier Menachem Begin and the late Egyptian president Anwar Sadat, it was intended for a site on the Israel-Egyptian border. But after Sadat's assassination, enthusiasm for the project waned, and Joseph Handelman recommissioned the piece. For six months before it was brought here, the sculpture was displayed in New York's Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza facing the UN building.

Druse village does battle with Nature Authority

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEIT JANN. - Residents of this strike-bound Druse village intend to stake their claim to disputed land in the heart of a nature reserve.

"We will fence off the areas that belong to us, prior to establishing a new settlement there," declared local council head Shafik Assad.

The residents claim ownership of some 10,000 dunams around the village. But they cannot make use of the land, either for building or agriculture, because of its protected status.

Their demand for the release of all the land to which they have title has brought them into conflict with the Nature Reserves Authority.

The authority has accused villagers of deliberately destroying flora in the region because of the dispute. The allegations have been vehemently denied by Druse leaders.

In the latest incident, last week, NRA officials accused Beit Jann residents of damaging over 100 oak trees and bushes on nearby Mount Meron.

The authority's director, Uri Baidats, said an NRA patrol had discovered people in the act of cutting branches off the trees and bushes and loading them on a wagon. The culprits reportedly fled in the direction of Beit Jann.

A complaint was lodged with police in Carmiel, who promised to investigate the matter. Meanwhile, Baidats warned yesterday that the NRA would step up patrols of the region to prevent any further damage to the protected flora.

The residents of Beit Jann, for their part, maintain they were safeguarding the natural resources of the area long before the NRA came into being.

At the same time, they see nothing wrong with a man cutting down a tree, on his own land, for firewood. Most of the homes in the village, located on one of the highest spots in Israel, are heated by woodburning stoves.

Municipal services in the village have been shut down for over a month in support of their demands for the release of the 10,000 dunams

under NRA jurisdiction. A strike of all the village schools, attended by 2,000 pupils, is now in its second week. The villagers also staged a mass demonstration outside the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem last week.

"We are not asking for anything other than what already belongs to us," said council head Assad.

"We need land for farming, housing and municipal projects, including a new high school."

"At present our high school children are taught in rented rooms that are unsuitable for study."

"We cannot build new homes for young couples because there is no more room in the village itself. Those who did erect houses outside the village boundary cannot receive electricity or water and we cannot lay new roads. Instead, they are fined for illegal building and, in some cases, sent to prison."

Assad said many of those in need of accommodation were demobilized soldiers. He noted that 31 men from the village had died serving their country and one was still missing.

"Those who come home after completing their army service want to build their lives here, but they are prevented from doing so by the shortage of land. We cannot even implement approved plans to improve sewage and water systems because it would involve work on protected land," he asserted bitterly.

Assad warned that residents would intensify their fight over the disputed land, including fencing off the area they own.

"Nobody has taken any notice of us throughout the strike, so we will have to do something more drastic that will make them sit up," he said.

The NRA, meanwhile, said Beit Jann's civic leaders had rejected a compromise solution which it had put forward in conjunction with the Israel Land Administration. The proposal would have allowed the release of parts of the land under the NRA's jurisdiction.

But Assad maintained that they would continue to fight until all the land owned by the villagers was restored to them.

Fine performance of timeless beauty

CONSORT OF MUSICKE (England) performing works by Luca Marenzio, (Tzavta, Tel Aviv, April 28.)

WHEN a major work by a leading 16th century composer is given its first performance in modern times, it is an important event for the musical world. And although there were no glaring lights and TV cameras at the Tel Aviv Tzavta on Tuesday night, there was electricity in the air. The very late hour notwithstanding - the performance did not commence until 11:30 p.m. - the hall was jam-packed and the audience's intense concentration was almost palpable.

Luca Marenzio composed *Se quel dolor*, a 10-section madrigal lasting nearly 30 minutes, late in life. Set to obscure verses by Tansillo, the profound, melancholic music bears little relation to the text's erotic nature. The dynamic range, mood inflections, and conceptual unity binding the fascinating *textural* diversity - all, as presented by the Consort, revealed a musical edifice of truly monumental proportions.

It is not easy to praise the Consort of Musicke without sounding repetitious. In the Marenzio especially, each vocalist had an equally vital stake in the complicated musical proceedings. No less remarkable than their technical wizardry and musical perfection, however, was the Consort's ability to retain, and



project, themselves as vibrant contemporary musicians. Theirs is not a museum performance; rather, their stylistic dedication serves the purpose of revealing the timeless beauty of early music.

ILANA VERED, pianist, (Tel Aviv, Beit Yehonatan, April 29.) Schumann: *Papillons*; Schubert: *Wanderer Fantasy*; Ravel: *Jeux d'eau*; Debussy: *Arabesque no. 1*; Mozckowski: 2 Etudes; Chopin: *Ballade no. 4*.

THE LATE Rosina Levine, one of our century's great piano teachers, reportedly believed in certain musical works being matched, as it were, to certain performers. If this is true, the Schumann *Papillons* unquestionably belongs to Ilana Vered. Playing it at the outset of her recital - no mean feat in itself - the pianist conjured up the mercurial mood changes, the capricious rhythmic freedom and the sound-colour interplay with such mastery and conviction that the fancy masquerade atmosphere of the Jean Paul story, the composition's literary inspiration, was uncannily real. The rest of the demanding programme, presented with admirable skill, however, could not quite match up to the splendid opener.

ELI KAREV



Jozef Gierowski

(Yossi Zamir)

Cracow's gentile expert on Judaism says Poles are interested in Israel

By DAVID KRIVINE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

"Jerusalem is more beautiful than I had expected, both the old quarters and the new. I think the architecture here is among the best I have seen anywhere," says Prof. Jozef Gierowski, rector of one of the world's oldest institutes of higher learning, the Jagiellonian University of Cracow in Poland.

Gierowski heads his university's Centre for the Study of Jewish History and Culture in Poland, although he himself is not Jewish. A similarly named centre at the Hebrew University is organizing an international conference on Polish Jewry early next year and Gierowski was invited here to join the preparatory committee.

The university in Cracow was founded in the 14th century. Gierowski recalls that there were periods when relations between the Polish and Jewish communities were good, notably during the Old Republic from the 15th to the 18th century, when Poland was a constitutional monarchy.

Things took a turn for the worse in the second half of the 19th century with the growth of nationalism. Anti-Semitism was strongly felt in the 1930s and the universities - but not Jagiellonian - introduced a *numerus clausus* to restrict the admission of Jews.

"When the Germans invaded Poland in 1939 they closed our universities. In November they invited all the professors in Cracow to what they called a lecture on German culture and 150 turned up. They were all shipped off to a concentration camp," Gierowski recalls.

"The reason given was that we had kept the university open in defiance of orders to close it."

"The professors were eventually released, due to pressure from academic circles in neutral countries - but only after 30 had been killed, including the three Jews."

"In the past we had distinguished

Jewish scholars on our staff. During my young days I served as assistant to one of them, Henryk Werschitzki, among Poland's best historians. When I was elected rector in 1981, I started preparing for the establishment of our Jewish-studies centre. It was hard at the beginning to find qualified personnel equipped with some knowledge of Yiddish, Hebrew and Jewish philosophy and theology."

"The centre was opened in 1985 and ran a conference on the autonomy of Jews in the Old Republic. We have good relations with the Hebrew University's Centre for the Study of Polish Jewry and with the corresponding institute in Oxford. Conferences at Oxford provided a good opportunity for opening a dialogue between Poles and Jews."

Has the Soviet Union's glasnost policy influenced the situation in Poland?

"Since Gomulka took office in 1956 we have enjoyed greater freedom than other socialist countries. The problem of liberalization is not acute for us, as it is for the Russians. "Internal censorship does not exist in our university. We can speak aloud about all problems. We are not confined to studying a single ideology; we are pluralistic, presenting all solutions for consideration."

"Our universities have developed working relations with foreign institutions, not only in the socialist countries. Jagiellonian has research cooperation and student exchange agreements with 50 universities including three in the U.S."

What attitude has the ordinary population in Poland towards Israel today?

"You would be surprised. There is great interest, especially among the young, in the Jewish past and culture. As a by-product, widespread sympathy is felt for Israel."

"I see this as the restoration of the positive relationship that used to be traditional in Polish history," Gierowski observes.

TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY

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*On the 100th anniversary
of the birth of*

PINHAS ROSEN

Israel's first Minister of Justice
a symposium will be held on
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Trubovitch Building of
Tel Aviv University at Ramat Aviv.
Entrance through the Ramat Aviv Gate (4)

Speakers:
Prof. Uriel Reichman, Dean of the Law Faculty
Prof. Yona Rosenfeld of the Paul Baerwald School for
Social Work at the Hebrew University
Prof. Amnon Rubinstein, Minister of Communications

The public is invited.

TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY

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The Israel Endocrine Society

**The Seventh Annual Prader
Symposium on Pediatric
Endocrinology**

Prof. John S. Parks M.D.

will speak on:
**Genes of the
Growth Hormone Axis**

The symposium will be held on
**Tuesday, May 12, 1987, 2:00-5:20 p.m., in the
Meerbaum Auditorium,
Sackler Faculty of Medicine, Tel Aviv University.**

The symposium will be conducted in English.

Righteous Gentiles get NII pensions

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Twenty-nine Righteous Gentiles and three surviving spouses of Righteous Gentiles have begun receiving National Insurance Institute pensions of NIS 1,225 a month, following a feature on their plight on Israel Television's *Kolbotek* last year.

The TV programme found that most of the elderly Righteous Gentiles, who had saved Jews from the Nazis and had subsequently moved to Israel, live in abject poverty.

The subsequent uproar in the media and the Knesset led to legislation assuring the Righteous Gentiles a non-taxable pension linked to the average wage economy.

Navy hauls in boatloads of opium, hashish

By BRADLEY BURSTON

GAZA. - Police here are widening their search for members of amphibious drug-smuggling rings, following an Independence Day ambush by the Navy that netted \$1.5 million worth of opium and hashish.

According to police officials, Gaza detectives received a tip from local informants that a large drug shipment was due to be delivered to Gaza on Monday. The information was passed on to the IDF, and a "naval ambush" was arranged.

Early Monday morning, Navy patrol ships sighted three small fishing boats off the Gaza coast near the Shatti refugee camp. After a short chase, the boats were seized, and four suspects, Gaza residents aged between 20 and 21, were arrested.

On two of the boats, 4,220 parcels of hashish were found, a total of over 1,200 kilos. Also aboard were 27 kilos of opium, and a pistol.

TECHNION ISRAEL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY RAMBAM MEDICAL CENTER

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on
"Current Status of Liver Transplantation"

Guest Lecturer:
THOMAS STARZL M.D.
pioneer in liver transplants
to take place on **Tuesday, May 12, 1987**
at 10:00 a.m. in the Lecture Hall of the Main Building,
Rambam Medical Center, Bat Galim, Haifa.

مركز عن الام

Joel Greenberg reports on the revival of a Palestinian ceremony 'to encourage Moslem unity.'

Food, music and political talk at 'tomb of Moses'

LAST MONTH Palestinian Arabs renewed a major religious-nationalist ritual after a 50-year break - the mass pilgrimage to the traditional tomb of Moses, Nebi Musa.

Palestinian observers said the huge celebration on April 17 was the first on such a scale since 1937, when the Nebi Musa celebrations were discontinued under the British Mandate, after they had become nationalist demonstrations. In last month's festivities, some 50,000 Palestinians from throughout the West Bank and Gaza Strip arrived in convoys of cars and buses at the shrine off the Jerusalem-Jericho highway.

They had responded to a call by the Islamic Wakf (religious trust foundation) to join en masse in the celebrations "to encourage Moslem unity." The holidaymakers held outdoor picnics, shopped at an improvised flea-market, listened to music by scout bands and to speeches by Wakf officials.

Along with religious commentary on the significance of the Nebi Musa festival, the officials delivered political messages. They expressed support for a hunger strike by Palestinian security prisoners and denounced the recent security crackdown in the territories, including arrests of Palestinian activists and university closures.

Their speeches reflected the Wakf's apparent attempt to breathe new political life into the celebration, which had lost its mass nationalist

character over the years. After its discontinuation under the Mandate, no large-scale celebrations were held under Jordanian or Israeli rule. However, the shrine has been renovated in recent years.

THE NEBI Musa pilgrimage began in the 12th century during the period of the Moslem ruler Salah a-Din. It developed as part of a broader popular religious tradition of pilgrimages to the tombs of holy men, but it gained particular prominence because of the special status accorded to the Prophet Moses in Islam.

The celebrations at Nebi Musa were always a potentially powerful event because they forged links between Arabs from different parts of the country, who met annually at the festival. Delegations from Hebron and the surrounding village would join Beduins, villagers from the north of the country and city dwellers from Jerusalem, Nablus and other towns in week-long festivities usually observed shortly before Passover and Easter.

Pilgrims would gather in Jerusalem, where they held a procession, led by the Mufti of Jerusalem. The delegations from the different towns and villages would march under distinctive green, white and red flags, embroidered with verses from the Koran.

The marchers would move through Jerusalem towards the Mount of Olives and Jericho, singing, dancing and playing drums, flutes and lutes. Participants danced



Nebi Musa, in the hills between Jerusalem and Jericho

debkas, clapping and stomping their feet, while others joined in sword dancing.

The British writer, Philip Graves, described the scene as follows in 1923: "As they entered the Old City, the enthusiasm of the crowd reached its highest intensity. Men with the set blank stare of extreme excitement danced round and round, bare-headed, their long locks flying wildly as they revolved. The singers strained their throats, and now and again a man would jump on the shoulders of a sturdy human horse, who carried him up and down between the rows of dancers while he shouted, sang and directed the dance with an amazing wealth of gesticulation."

Having arrived at the shrine by foot, on horseback or in carriages, the pilgrims would then take up residence in tents they set up on the hillsides or in rooms reserved for certain families in the shrine. Aside from rooms for visitors, the shrine complex included two mosques, a central kitchen and a cemetery used mainly for Moslems who died during the festival.

DURING THE celebrations families would sacrifice sheep, some of which were taken to the central kitchen where, according to one account, some 300 kilograms of meat were cooked for the holidaymakers every day.

Merchants hawked their wares at an open air market which offered

such items as dried fruits, glassware, bracelets, earthenware pots and pitchers, and tobacco. A coffee house was opened at the shrine, where visitors could order coffee, lemonade and a nargileh. "It was not without interest to sit here and observe the life and activities of the crowd, while a phonograph played monotonous melodies," wrote T. Canaan in his account of the celebrations published in the 1926 Journal of the Palestine Oriental Society.

Other activities included shadow theatre, cards and backgammon games, as well as horse-racing and a form of jousting at which the Beduin horsemen excelled.

"An evening walk in the camp is delightful," wrote T. Canaan. "All

tents are lighted...in one tent we hear the ud (lute) accompanying a voice, while the rest of the party listens attentively, expressing appreciation by expressions of 'allah...' in another we see a group sitting at leisure, telling stories, drinking coffee and smoking a nargileh..."

The potential force of the annual gathering at Nebi Musa was marshaled for political demonstrations during the 20s and 30s, led by the Palestinian Mufti Haj Amin al-Husseini.

The Mufti of Jerusalem was traditionally a central figure in the celebrations and Husseini used the festival both to organize nationalist protests and to demonstrate his leadership. The Husseini family, traditionally in charge of the Wakf endowments which funded the celebrations, also used the ceremonies to promote its standing.

THE NEBI Musa celebrations developed into anti-Jewish violence in 1920, shortly after the proclamation by Arab nationalists of an independent Arab state in Syria and their coronation of the Emir Faisal in Damascus. Faisal was the son of the Sherif Husain of Mecca, whose forces had assisted the British in capturing Syria from the Turks.

Palestinian Arabs were swept away by a wave of enthusiasm and expected their country to be included in Faisal's kingdom. Local pan-Arab nationalist groups were eager to turn the Nebi Musa celebrations into a show of support for Faisal. The celebrations came on the heels of demonstrations in cities throughout Palestine following Faisal's coronation. The protests denounced Zionism and pressed demands for Arab independence.

On April 4, 1920, the gathering of several thousand Nebi Musa pilgrims in Jerusalem turned into a political demonstration in which a large portrait of Faisal was displayed. Cries against the Jews were heard, and Jews were attacked with sticks and knives according to

accounts from the period. Several hundred Arabs were detained in a mosque, and disturbances flared up again the next day when they were released. It took the imposition of martial law to restore order after two days.

Later Nebi Musa celebrations retained their political character. An Arab historical account published last month in the *Al-Fajr* English language weekly described the 1930 Nebi Musa festival as a nationalist demonstration. "Tens of thousands attend these demonstrations...People shout 'Long Live Palestine, long live the Arab nations'...The government mobilized its armoured vehicles, machineguns, army, police, cavalry and infantry, but nobody fears them."

THE POLITICAL potential of the Nebi Musa celebrations was not lost on the British Mandatory authorities or on the Jordanian government. This year's re-statement of mass celebrations with political messages could signal the revival of a traditional political rallying point for Palestinian Arabs.

However Israeli officials monitoring this year's celebrations say they are not particularly concerned about a possible resurgence of political activity at Nebi Musa.

"The event has had nationalist connotations, and the Supreme Moslem Council (which administers the Wakf) has increasingly sponsored nationalist activities, but this year's celebrations apparently did not include inflammatory speeches or calls to violence," said one official.

He added that the remote location of the celebrations reduced the chances that it would be seen as a trouble-spot by Israeli authorities. The mass participation this year, he said, could be attributed to the large number of invitations distributed by the Wakf to mark the completion of the renovations at Nebi Musa and to the fine weather on the day of the event.

The prime minister with 'nine lives'

RASHID KARAMEH, Lebanon's veteran prime minister who recently announced his resignation as head of a "national unity" government, championed Moslem demands for political equality with Christians during nine terms as premier.

The established leader of the big Sunni Moslem community in the north Lebanese port of Tripoli, he has consistently sided with Syria in recent years, reflecting his hometown's traditional links with its geographic hinterland.

"I am a Syrian," he declared provocatively in a magazine interview last month. "We are one people in two states."

Karamah, sometimes ridiculed for his slow manner of speech and stubborn optimism, is a shrewd states-

man who has survived countless ups and downs in Lebanon's troubled history.

Colliding with successive Maronite presidents, he showed himself to be one of the few Sunni leaders strong enough to stand up to the Christians who dominate Lebanon's present political system.

Karamah became prime minister for the ninth time since 1955 when President Amin Jumayel, under Syrian pressure, chose him to head a "national unity" government in April 1984.

Angered by Jumayel's rejection of a Syrian-backed peace pact for Lebanon in January 1986, Karamah joined other Moslem leaders in refusing all contact with the Christian leader, effectively paralyzing an

already feeble administration.

In February of this year, he invited Syrian troops to take control of West Beirut to halt bitter fighting between Druse and Shi'ite Moslem militiamen, a move Jumayel denounced as unconstitutional.

A WHITE-HAIRED bachelor famous for patience and coolness under stress, Karamah comes from one of the richest and most influential families in Tripoli.

He was born on December 30, 1921, in the village of Miriyata outside Tripoli. His father, Abdel-Hamid Karamah, was the senior Sunni religious figure in Tripoli and served as prime minister for seven months in 1945.

Karamah studied law in Cairo and

worked as a lawyer for three years.

In 1951, he was elected to parliament from Tripoli. He became justice minister within months of his election and in 1955, he was appointed Lebanon's youngest prime minister.

He resigned in 1956 after a dispute with pro-Western president Camille Chamoun, who disliked his Nasserite stance.

Karamah joined the Moslem opposition to Chamoun and, during a Moslem uprising in 1958, he proved to be a powerful rebel leader, organizing strikes, street barricades and armed groups.

Chamoun's successor, General Fuad Shehab, called in Karamah as prime minister in September 1958 to help to reunite the country.



Rashid Karamah

He was prime minister five more times under Shehab and his successor, Charles Helou.

When full-scale civil war erupted in 1975, President Suleiman Franjeh turned to Karamah as a prime minister who might calm Moslem hostility aroused by a short-lived military cabinet. He remained in the job until Elias Sarkis replaced Franjeh and appointed his own prime minister in December 1976.

(Reuters)

'Vanished' family

FOUR CHILDREN of former Moroccan Royal aide, General Mohammed Oufkir, who was blamed for a 1972 bid to kill King Hassan, spent 15 years in a prison camp before their recent, brief escape to publicize their plight.

The whole family disappeared after Gen. Oufkir, for years a close confidant of the Moroccan king, allegedly committed suicide after a failed bid by rebel air force officers to shoot down a plane in which King Hassan was returning from France on August 16, 1972.

Nothing was heard of them for 15 years until last week when on April 19, Malika Oufkir, now aged 34, phoned Radio France Internationale from Tangiers saying she, her sister, and two brothers had escaped from a secret prison camp at Berrechid, 30

kilometres from Casablanca.

A French lawyer who went to Tangiers to see the four fugitives said that during six days of freedom they had hidden from Moroccan police first in Rabat then in Tangiers.

Diplomatic sources in Rabat said that the four, Malika, 34, her sister Inan, 24, Raouf, 29 and Adel, 29, had vainly tried to obtain political asylum at several Western embassies before being recaptured.

Gen Oufkir's wife is still interned at Berrechid along with two other children.

Moroccan human rights groups, including several based in Europe, appealed to the United Nations and the European Parliament to intervene on behalf of the family.

The Middle East Page is edited by Yehuda Litani.

Sheikh Fadlallah, prophet of force

Julie Flint

NOTHING can deflect him from achieving what he thinks is right. There is nothing wrong - neither fire nor flood nor going back to Genesis - if that is necessary for the success of his idea. The principle advances, cancels out pity for people and does not permit attention to human pain.

Thus a Lebanese newspaper editor describes the short, stout figure whose duplex flat in the heart of the Shi'ite southern suburbs of Beirut is an obligatory stop for everyone seeking a Western hostage - Sheikh Mohammad Hussein Fadlallah, the radical Shi'ite cleric who, more than anyone else in Lebanon, influences the thinking and the actions of the pro-Iranian Hizbullah party.

It is a description at which the 54-year-old cleric might not take offence. "Force," he himself has

written, "means that the world gives you its resources and its wealth... history, the history of war and peace, of science and wealth, is the history of the strong."

Although closely identified with Hizbullah, the "Party of God" whose religious warriors believe that Islamic Iran can be re-created in Lebanon, Sheikh Fadlallah disavows any organic link to the party. But its fighters guard his home, inside and out, and the only photograph in his reception room is that of Ayatollah Khomeini, the leader of the Iranian Revolution.

THE SON of a cleric from the Bint Jbeil area of south Lebanon and the



Sheikh Fadlallah

nephew of a politician, Fadlallah was born in the Iraqi city of Najaf - a Shi'ite holy city and centre of Shi'ite

scholarship. It was not until the mid-60s that he settled in Lebanon, in a working-class shantytown north-east of Beirut, Nab'a, inhabited mostly by Shi'ites and Armenians.

Fadlallah's name began circulating in the Shi'ite community in the late '60s and early '70s, years which he dedicated to quiet teaching and writing - "A vast scholarly output of a specialized variety," says historian Fouad Ajami, "that had very few readers in the Beirut of those days."

In that period, Shi'ite life in Lebanon was totally dominated by the Imam Musa Sadr - the controversial, charismatic cleric who disappeared in Libya in 1978 and who, before Fadlallah, attempted through his fiery sermons to transform Lebanon's meek Shi'ite community into an assertive, politically active force.

In 1976, the second year of Lebanon's civil war, Maronite Christian militias overran Nab'a and drove out its Shi'ite population. Against this backdrop, Fadlallah wrote the book *Islam and the Logic of Force* which, two years before the Iranian revolution, advocated struggle and confrontation, force and power, in the place of submission and which proclaimed the "pious strong" more worthy than the "pious weak."

As much as words, Fadlallah declared, "armed power" is needed in the fight against evil. Silence and submission are only "tactical and temporary."

FADLALLAH himself, in his declarations to the Beirut press, has repeatedly criticized the seizure of "innocent hostages" - "Death to America, but not to the American people; death to American policy, but not to the American state" - and recently claimed that, despite his best efforts, he had run up against a brick wall in attempting to resolve the hostage problem.

And yet many believe that Sheikh Fadlallah has far closer ties than he acknowledges to the kidnappers. It is no secret that, at least until very recently, Imad Mugniyah, one of the men whose name has been most closely connected to the Islamic Jihad, was among the cleric's party. West Beirut's *As Safir* newspaper recently ran a long interview with Fadlallah, preceded by a remarkably frank assessment of the man.

"Primed by long sessions with Western journalists, he is an American publicist speaking in a language that has Soviet overtones. He uses big words woven into a spider's web which cannot yield useful sentences or final meanings."

(London Observer Service)

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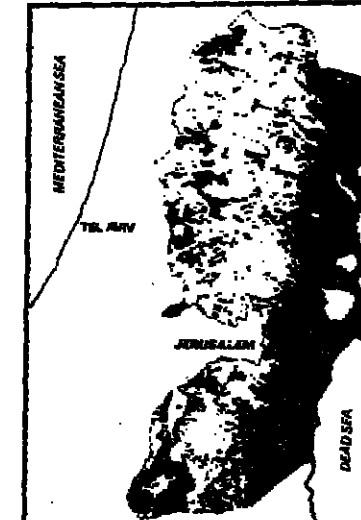
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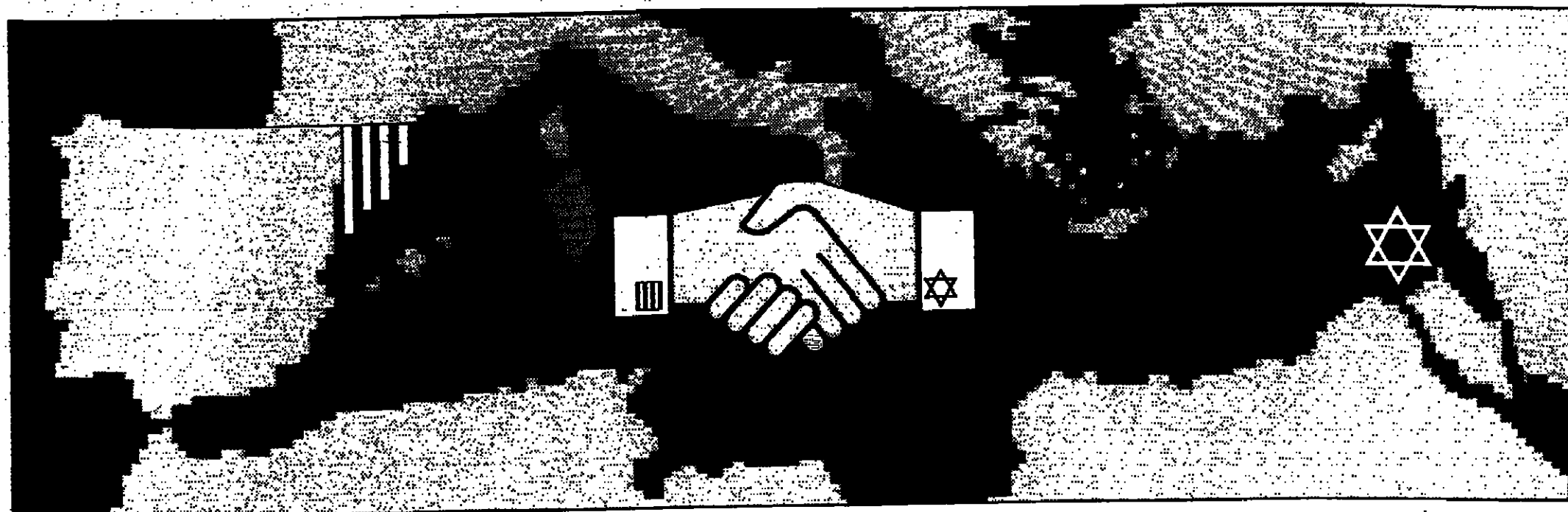
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GETTING CLOSER

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- **Technology '87** (Tel Aviv). Participation of Catalan firms and institutions in a national pavilion. 6th - 13th May
- **Delegation of 40 Catalan businessmen.** Contacts with Israel firms. The Delegation will stay at the Hilton Hotel, Tel Aviv. 5th - 8th May
Information:
— Chamber of Commerce, Tel Aviv-Yafo (Telephone: 288224)
— Chamber of Commerce, Israel-Latin America, Spain and Portugal (Telephone: 250119)
- **Investment and Business in Catalonia.** (Tel Aviv)
Address by the Most Honourable Jordi Pujol, President of the Generalitat, Autonomous Government of Catalonia.
The Delegation of Catalan businessmen will attend this event. Sheraton Hotel, 7th May. Reception. (By invitation only.)
- **Catalonia's Tourist Attractions: their relevance for Israel** (Tel Aviv). Presentation by the Honourable Joaquim Molins, Minister of Trade and Tourism of the Autonomous Government of Catalonia. Catalan Travel Agents will take part in this event. Ramada Hotel, 6th May. Reception. (By invitation only.)

Cultural activities

- **Concert by Montserrat Caballé**
Mann Auditorium (Tel Aviv)
7th May
- **Exhibition.**
«Catalan Contemporary Art» Sherover Theatre (Jerusalem)
1st - 15th May
- **Exhibition:**
«Dali: Writer-Illustrator» Tel Aviv Museum
6th - 31st May
- **Exhibition:**
«Public Works in Catalonia» Technion Institute (Haifa) 20th - 30th April
Association of Architects, Tel Aviv, 5th - 15th May

Talks

- **Catalonia-Israel: Re-encounter in Freedom**
Speaker: Professor Joan Culla
Presentation of the first Catalan-Hebrew Grammar
Speaker: Roser Lluch
Display of books about Israel published in Catalonia.
Israel Academy of Sciences (Jerusalem)
6th May
- **Jews in Catalonia Today**
Speaker: Dr. Simon Emergui, President of the Jewish Community in Barcelona.
Beth Hatefutsoth Museum (Tel Aviv)
12th May
- **Rehabilitation and Recovery of the Built Heritage**
Speaker: Josep M. Botey, Architect.
7th May: Tel Aviv (Association of Architects)
- **A Model for a City in Catalonia: an Examination of Signs of Identity for a Mediterranean Architecture**
Speaker: Xabier Subies, Architect.
7th May: Tel Aviv (Association of Architects)

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Shopping spree: Malls come of age

By KEN SCHACHTER
For The Jerusalem Post

Israel is getting malled. Ramat Gan's Canion Ayalon is flourishing. Jerusalem's upscale Centre One may be joined by a twin and soon the Negev desert will bloom with its first enclosed shopping mall. Even Tel Aviv's pioneering Dizengoff Centre is finally finding its legs after a shaky start.

It's clear that Israel's consumer boom of the 1980s has sent a message to developers: the People of the Book also are the people of the cheque-book. What's more, they want to spend their money in a climate-controlled, aesthetically pleasing atmosphere.

Zvi Friedman, spokesman for Yonah Mordechai, the developer of Jerusalem's tony Centre One complex, says the process of shopping itself has taken on greater significance than the item being purchased.

"People are looking for another way of shopping," he says, explaining that the beauty of the mall enhances the experience. As the malls proliferate, he predicts, local stores will have to fall in line or face the consequences.

"It will have a big influence on the way people do business in the future. You can't go on with a dirty shop if the people next door have shopping in a clean lovely area."

Clearly subscribing to that theory is the Garrun group, which is building a small mall in Ra'anana with a sliding glass atrium that can fill the center with natural light, weather permitting. Nicky Capelouto, in charge of marketing for the Garrun's international division, says that in trying to maintain its "appeal and attractiveness," the 18-shop mall will require tenants to win approval from the developer's architect in designing their stores' interiors. "We're going to screen tenants very carefully," he said.

Developers have embraced shopping centres for their high yield per square metre, in comparison with industrial or residential property. But insiders say a complex process of evaluation and execution is required to put a package together that will yield those rich results.

"Real estate development is a very interesting proposition," said Yitzhak Rager, president of Canit Darom Ltd., which is building a \$10 million mall in Beersheba. "When people find their property is suitable for shopping mall development, they will do their best to build. But there is a snag. Not every piece of property, even if it's big is suitable for a shopping mall. Location is very important, such as the proximity to major thoroughfares and heavily



Dizengoff Centre in Tel Aviv.

(Werner Braun)

populated areas."

Once a suitable location is found, Cani's recipe for success requires close attention to the mix of stores, well-placed entrances and exits, and adequate parking. For a major shopping mall, the mix must include "magnet" stores, but Rager bemoans the lack of alternatives in Israel.

"The field is limited," he says. "There's Hamashbir, Lazarchan, Shekem, Kol Bo Shalom. Or, you can count them backwards: Kol Bo Shalom, Shekem, Hamashbir."

In Rager's view of mall development, macro-economic news, however startling, is relatively insignificant compared to the basic building blocks of location, planning and maintenance.

He recalled that the prime mover behind Canit Ltd., David Azrieli of Montreal, received urgent overseas phone calls the day the bulldozers were supposed to begin work on Canion Ayalon in Ramat Gan. The

message: shares of the major commercial banks had collapsed and the economy was in turmoil.

Azrieli remained unperturbed, telling his shaken executives, "It doesn't matter. Go ahead."

As virtually any Ramat Gan shopper will attest, Azrieli made the right move. From its opening in the summer of 1985, the \$20 million Canion Ayalon has been so successful that plans are afoot to add a second floor to the 25,000-square-metre mall. Aside from the Beersheba mall, Azrieli also has plans for a Jerusalem mall with two magnet stores (a bipolar mall in the industry's parlance).

In the capital, Azrieli will encounter an increasingly crowded field. Yonah Mordechai plans to build a 15,000-square-metre Centre Two to complement his Centre One, adjacent to the central bus station, and Canadian financier Edward Reichman a month ago opened The Mill in the Rehavia neighbourhood.

Meanwhile, Al-Canit Develop-

ment Ltd. is building the \$36m. Canion Hasharon in Netanya. The 40,000-square-metre project will include a department store, a supermarket, movie theatres and what the company's brochure describes as a "green island," with "elaborate fauna, fountains and man-made pools, embracing stylized cafes and sitting areas."

Developers weren't always so eager to invest in mall development. One need only look back to 1978-1979, the Dark Ages as far as mall development in Israel. It was then that Jerusalem's White Elephant, the Clal Centre, and the first phase of Tel Aviv's massive Dizengoff Centre were opened. Bitter shop-owners complain that faulty conception and inept execution on the part of the developers set back business in the Dizengoff Centre for years. Only now, they say, is it reaching its full potential.

"They screwed the whole project," says Haim Topaz, head of the mall's shopowners' association.

Topaz's list of grievances is long, but among the highlights are: the placement of banks in prime corner plots instead of magnet stores; the failure to design proper passageways that enable shoppers to circulate through the mall; a lack of communication with the shopowners when the mall first opened, resulting in a patchwork of open stores and unopened stores; and a crucial lack of parking.

"It's a pity that it took eight years to get Dizengoff Centre going," Topaz says.

Other developers, such as the Garrun Group, take issue with the whole conception of Dizengoff Centre, where the store proprietors actually own their shops, with a commensurate loss of influence on the part of the developer.

"The minute you lose control of the centre, you no longer have any control of what he sells, how he treats customers," Capelouto says. "One such bad element can ruin the atmosphere of the centre."

Judging from the success of the Canion Ayalon, which draws about 20,000 visitors daily, malls are clearly the wave of the future.

Still, some worry that the mall boom will result in the suburbanization of Israel, with neighbourhoods losing their intimate character. One immigrant from the U.S. — the birthplace of the shopping mall — says flatly, "I didn't come to Israel to go to malls."

But another American, who recoils at the "snoring" clerks she encounters at neighbourhood stores, welcomes the change.

"Malls are good," she says wistfully.

NEIGHBOURHOODS/Lisa Perlman



The other side of Acre's tracks

Acre, with a history of over 5,000 years, is one of only a handful in Israel known as "Jewish-Arab" cities.

Three distinct districts comprise Acre — the centre, made up of the rustic old city and port, as well as a number of slums; the wealthier and more stylish north, and Shikunei Hamizrach — the eastern housing estates, and wholly new section of the town with little connection to the ancient beauty of the port side or the lush agricultural lands that lie to Acre's north and east.

The neighbourhoods that make up Shikunei Hamizrach — Ben-Gurion, Shikunot II, III and IV, Kennedy and Neve Alon.

HISTORY: Until 1947, Manshir, an Arab village independent of nearby Acre, stood on the land now known as Shikunei Hamizrach. All that remains of Manshir today is a Moslem cemetery in the northern section of the Shikunim.

Not until 1949, did the region become populated again, this time just after the War of Independence, with Turkish, Libyan and Tunisian immigrants as well as refugees from Europe. They built the first wooden huts here and preceded an influx of a number of immigrant groups over the next 20 years: from Morocco in 1956, Yemen (1958), Iran (1962) and, finally, the Soviet Union (the late 1960s).

Ultimately those residents who could afford it (predominantly Ashkenazim) moved to "the city," to Haifa, Nabariya or the other neighbouring towns as well as the then newly developed section north of the old city of Acre.

"For many years, there was little to Shikunei Hamizrach, whose 'other side of the tracks image' was exacerbated by the presence of several mental institutions in the area. But, the first signs of a returning middle class have begun to make their impact."

ENVIRONMENT: The "other side of the tracks," might well be taken literally, since the railway line linking the north of the country to Tel Aviv serves, with the parallel Sharm-el-Sheikh-Beirut (Haifa-Nahariya) highway, as Shikunei

Hamizrach's western boundary, cutting Acre into two. Indeed, only a single bridge connects the neighbourhood to the rest of town.

The southern limits are formed by the Acre-Safad highway, beyond which lie swamps that residents would like to turn into more productive land if finances ever allow. In the east are agricultural lands. There is a plan to move the Haifa-Nahariya highway to this point, so that the shikunim might become better integrated into Acre as a whole, but the kibbutzim and moshavim working these lands are concerned about potential damage to their produce.

The northern boundary is where the shikunim meet lands owned by the Baha'i sect.

Shikunei Hamizrach's 1,750 dunams, are home to around 10,000 people — a quarter of Acre's population.

Most of the inhabitants are of North African descent (61 per cent), 17 per cent are from elsewhere in the Middle East and the remainder have their roots in the Soviet Union or Europe.

The aged and the mentally handicapped account for more than 10 per cent of the neighbourhood's population.

There seems to be an increasing trickle of Arab residents to Shikunei Hamizrach, although they are still a small minority. This coexistence has not been a problem.

At the same time, there is a trend, indeed, an historical reversal for Jews to move back into the shikunim from the city. For the most part, they are young couples who can't afford to buy or build in Acre's relatively fashionable north and are returning to the very area their parents were happy to leave.

FACILITIES: The shikunim are known for their very traditional, though not necessarily religious, Jewish population. Most of the 22 synagogues here, for instance, serve as the same shul-type shuls for perhaps the very same congregations they did in Tunis or Lublin, Shiraz or Sanan. One mikve serves the district.

Despite the fact that a quarter of Acre's population lives in Shikunei

Hamizrach, only one bank can be found here, and as yet there is no supermarket, although the area is dotted with tiny grocery stores.

A horse-and-cart also does the rounds, loaded with day-old fruit and vegetables. A Kupat Holim health centre is about to be opened on the edge of the southwestern border.

There is always a hub at Beit Barnett, the community centre, headed by Avi Kolan, who is also responsible for Project Renewal in the shikunim. The programme has "died" seven Texan cities to this district.

Local children are educated in seven schools, two of which are religious. Toddlers have a choice of 21 kindergartens or three day-care centres.

Two buses, and taxis, run between the shikunim and the city centre. To get out of Acre by public transport, residents must first go into the centre.

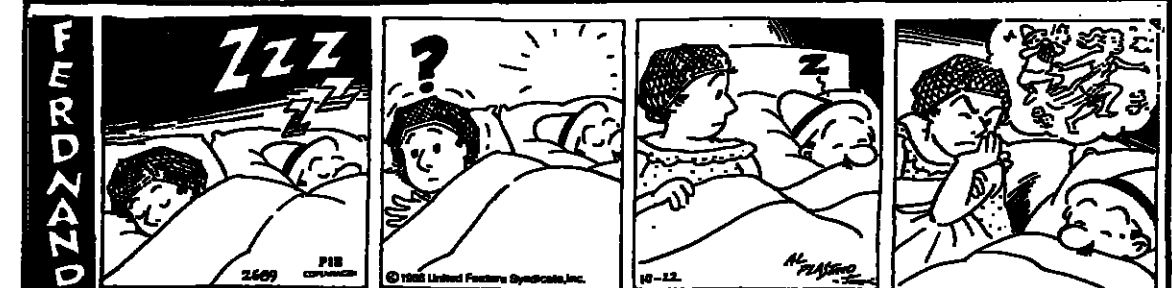
In addition to a pleasant grove in the south of the district, there are numerous public parks, but these have become neglected.

HOUSING: Most of the families in Shikunei Hamizrach own their own houses or apartments; relatively few are rented.

In many cases, the little huts that were built decades ago have been added to room by room as the need arose and finances allowed. Often this is manifested in a hotch-potch of architectural influences in one single building — a box-shaped stucco base with an over-size Swiss-chalet-style second floor, for example.

Large villas can be found throughout the shikunim, but the building trend these days is increasingly towards "typically suburban" small and large apartment blocks; unimaginative cement-rendered building clusters of the pseudo-International Style mould. One development project, known as British Cottage, consists of rows of red-brick two-storey houses with sloping roofs.

A three-room, (approx. 70 square metres) apartment in the shikunim costs about \$30,000 to buy, or \$100 per month to rent.



CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Charm will ensure entry (8)

5 With this the cook may well prepare fine food (6)

9 Cancel it in error and there'll be a song made (8)

10 The radio officer's place for relaxation on board (6)

12 New post quite undemanding (7)

13 That's illuminating (9)

14 Medical practitioners exercise back here (3)

15 Discomfort is of little account to a man (4)

16 Sit near awkward characters — less agreeable (7)

17 Climbers make them for cash (7)

21 Leather — but not for show (4)

24 A plant obtainable from North American nurserymen (3)

25 Deceitful junior employee? (9)

27 Tin-ore working in the East (6)

28 One finds many in easily-managed quarters (8)

29 Storm back, getting in the way, to have a look (6)

30 A clouded picture (8)

DOWN

1 Tax being cut (6)

2 A bit of muscle is required to lean forward (6)

3 A right that is followed by left shows spirit (5)

4 City once perhaps holding the record (7)

6 A beast turned up carrying papers to be checked (9)

7 Jack goes off quietly with it (8)

8 Rav's more correct when a girl appears (8)

11 Some regret only attending one school (4)

15 A receptacle on certain occasions (9)

17 A Scot, we hear or 13 might attract him (8)

18 Make notes about plagiarism when scoring (8)

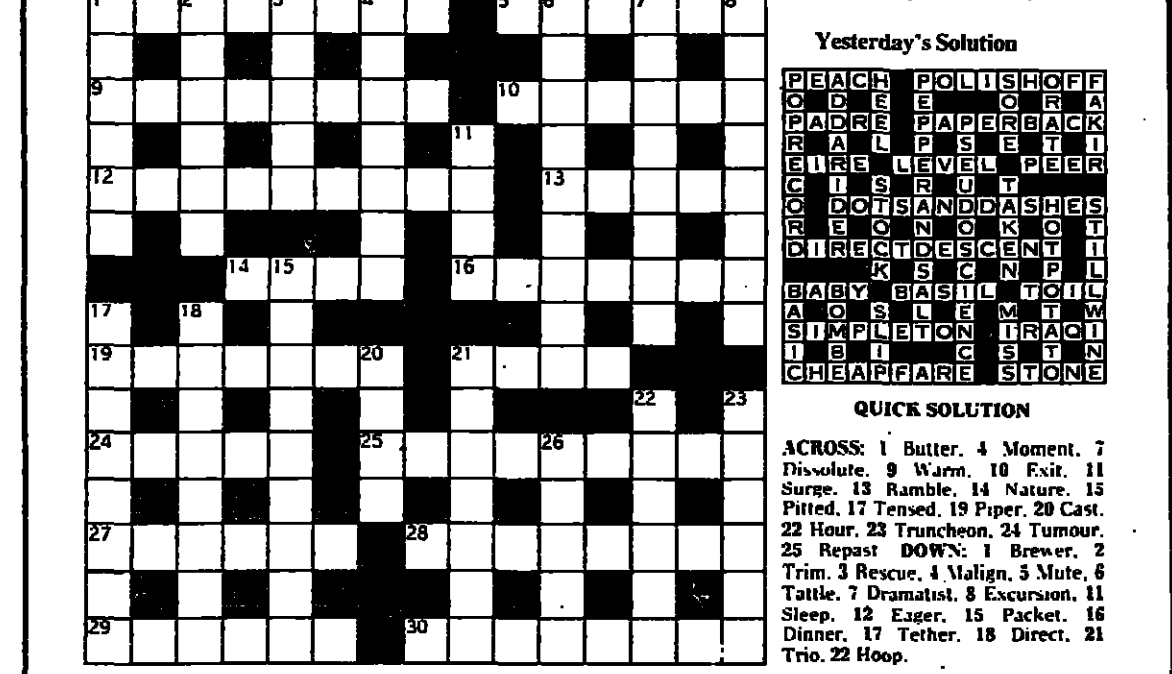
20 Sticks up for the self-complacent (4)

21 Fish kept on weed (7)

22 Beat in a thin plate (6)

23 Seeing a little notice in this place, hold on (6)

26 Bars flighty creatures (3)



Yesterday's Solution

PEACH POLISHOFF
O D E E O R A
PADRE PAPERBACK
R A L P S E T I
EIRE LEVEL PEER
C O L O S A N D A S H E S
R E O N O K O I
D I R E C T S C E N T I
K S C N P L
B A B Y B A S I L T O I L
A O S L E M T W
S I M P T O N T R A C T
I I C S T N
C H E A R F A R E S T O N E

ACROSS: 1 Butter, 4 Moment, 7 Disolute, 9 Warm, 10 Exit, 11 Surge, 13 Rumble, 14 Nature, 15 Pitted, 17 Tensed, 19 Piper, 20 Cast, 22 Hour, 23 Truncheon, 24 Tumour, 25 Repeat, 26 DOWN: 1 Brewer, 2 Trim, 3 Rescue, 4 Malign, 5 Mute, 6 Tattle, 7 Dramatist, 8 Excursion, 11 Sleep, 12 Eager, 15 Pocket, 16 Dinner, 17 Tether, 18 Direct, 21 Trio, 22 Hoop.

QUICK SOLUTION

ACROSS: 1 Voyage, 4 Assistant, 8 Indolence, 9 Schooling, 10 Stir up, 11 Pack, 12 Young dog, 14 Cut, 15 Run, 18 Congal, 21 Dutch cheese, 23 Non-professional, 25 Serious, 26 Modify, 27 Robbery, 28 Emphasise

DOWN: 1 Informal, 2 Ideal, 3 German spirit, 4 Keen, 5 Tendency, 6 Fame, 7 Precipitous, 13 Delightful, 16 Get ready, 17 Turn down, 19 Sample, 20 Free, 22 Concur, 24 Joke

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MARKET PLACE

PINHAS LANDAU

Cooling-off period

It seems that everyone has returned from the long weekend determined to expel excesses of hot air. How else is one to take yesterday's rag-bag of news items?

• **BEZEK SHARE ISSUE:** This would strain the credibility of even the most ardent neophyte in Israeli political economy. An announcement that Bezek - Israel Telecom, as it were - is going to march into New York and raise upwards of \$100 million, is the most laughable story to have emerged from the government in a long time.

The government that brought you the non-issue of the state-owned Bromine company, which for two years or more was constantly poised to raise \$40m. in New York, and the non-issue of dozens of other government companies, detailed in prospectuses that were never published in Tel Aviv and London as well as New York, is now planning its biggest yet non-issue. This one will aim to take in \$150m., as a prelude to the eventual flotation of 49 per cent of the total equity, in issues in both New York and Tel Aviv.

Among the minor details to be sorted out, however, are the following: Bezek doesn't make any profits - and investors, especially abroad, prefer profitable companies, for some reason. Also, the company is nowhere near to being run as a business, rather than a government department. Therefore, there will have to be some firings, some rate increases, and other odds and ends that the Israeli public is not renowned for swallowing without a murmur.

The only conceivable basis for hope with regard to a Bezek flotation is that the minister in charge of the company, Amnon Rubinstein, is personally strongly in favor of privatization. This is a far cry from the negative approach of Ariel Sharon regarding government companies in his realm. Rubinstein even talks of the possibility of swapping Bezek shares for bank shares, but the timetable for making Bezek salable is far too short for that. In the best case, therefore, it seems to be brave talk without much chance of near-term realization.

• **HEVRAT HA'OVDIM/BANK HAPOLIM:** Quixotic in the other direction is the brave talk of the heads of Hevrat Ha'ovdim that they will not share ownership of Bank Hapoalim with the government. In other words, when the state coughs up to buy the bank's shares in October next year, Hevrat Ha'ovdim wants to retain absolute control, as of yore.

Even if there were early elections and the Alignment won handsomely, it is difficult to believe that any of the owners of the major banks, Hevrat Ha'ovdim included, are going to be able to get away with the taxpayer shelling out billions and getting no say in return. For the government to hold almost all the equity - having paid way over the true value to get it - and then to be left with no say, is simply mind-boggling.

What is quite conceivable is that the harder the present owners struggle to retain maximum control of their banks, the less they will end up with when the battle is over. But Hevrat Ha'ovdim can hardly be expected to surrender quietly, and the current statements are only part of the opening round of staking claims. The banks, bankers, bank owners and bank shares are likely to be potential ammunition to be used against several targets in the next elections.

• **BOURSE:** The share market has been in a steep decline for three successive sessions now - much to the relief of all the professionals. They say the market had to have a sharp shakeout now or face the prospect of a precipitous drop from untenably high levels that would have been reached had the remorseless rise of early April been sustained.

It remains to be seen whether they are satisfied with the scale of the falls registered so far. In general, though, Tel Aviv makes do with three days of falling prices for a serious correction; a fourth day rarely occurs, and if it does it is a very grim sign. Stabilization, or even a reaction to the upside, may therefore be expected today, but the market's bullish heart should have cooled off with the cold shower it has just taken.

From a technical viewpoint, the looming political crisis therefore looks like having been an excuse for the market to do what it needed to do. Fundamentalists will contend that prices were way out of line, at least in many cases, and that the extra uncertainty tipped the balance.

But the political scene will probably stay cloudy, so the market will either make do with discounting that as best it can, or it will have to take an early retirement. With many companies just gearing up to make new issues and with speculative money having few other outlets, the odds at this stage must still be for the boom to renew itself, sooner or later.

Gov't also to sell shares

Ministers approve \$100m. Bezek issue

By AVI TEMKIN

A ministerial committee yesterday approved in principle the flotation of \$100 million in shares, options and bonds in Bezek, the state-owned telecommunications company. In addition, it agreed to sell off \$50m. in shares held by the government.

All told, the \$150m. stake would give shareholders a 10 per cent interest in the company, which was spun off from the Ministry of Communications three years ago but remains solely in state hands for the moment. Ultimately, the panel aims to give private shareholders 49 per cent of Bezek.

The Ministerial Committee on the Sale of Government Corporations, in addition to approving the plan, appointed an interministerial team to draft final details. They will be presented to the ministers before the final go-ahead.

The flotation is expected to take place within a few months. About 20 per cent of the securities will be issued in Israel through the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange and the remainder overseas.

Few other details concerning the proposed offering, such as where the overseas offerings would be made or who would manage them, were

made available yesterday. Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein, the driving force behind the privatization scheme, said he knew Bezek's low profitability would not make it very attractive to investors. However, he promised the company would work to improve profitability in advance of the offering. This, Rubinstein said, could be accomplished by improving efficiency, as well as by boosting phone rates, which, he said, were among the lowest on the world.

Bezek has a rate of return on assets of \$1.5 billion of about 3 per cent, a figure its Director-General Zvi Amid said earlier this year would have to be boosted to 10 per cent before Bezek shares would be attractive to investors. In the 1985/86 year, the company paid the government \$39m. in royalties and \$35.9m. in interest on debentures on total revenues of about \$600m. Revenues this year are forecast to increase to \$750m.

Another obstacle from an investor's point of view is that Bezek's income is almost entirely dependent on tariffs set by the government, rather than by market conditions. That takes a good deal of effective control of the company away from management.

Waiting list for a phone halved

By JUDY SIEGEL

The waiting list for telephone installations has shrunk to the 1972 level with 130,000 waiting for a phone in April, compared with 260,000 three years ago, Bezek, the public telecommunications company, said in its annual report released yesterday.

Bezek reported that 145,000 new lines were installed in the past year - a record figure since the establishment of the state. Productivity increased 10.3 per cent from the previous year and 60 per cent from 1983 - the last year before the phones were taken over by Bezek.

However, the pace of new applications for phones continued to grow, with 140,500 new requests for a line

last year, compared with only 90,000 when Bezek was established. According to Bezek, 2,400 new public phones were installed in the past year, bringing the total to 13,765.

Within a few months, phone subscribers who have an old-style dial phone and want the new Israeli-made push button model will be able to purchase them from Bezek. Half a million of the new phones, manufactured by Telrad Ltd. and Elisra Electronic Systems Ltd., will be made available to the public.

Israelis called abroad 15.5 per cent more in the past year than in the previous year, according to Bezek. They spoke to people abroad for 160.3 million minutes, compared with 138.7 million minutes during the 1985-86 year.

Consumer durable imports fall

Post Economic Reporter

Imports of consumer durables declined sharply last month, following several months of a rapid increase, the Treasury said yesterday, adding that this reflected seasonal factors and not necessarily a trend.

Figures released by the Finance Ministry showed imports of most domestic electrical appliances dropped by some 30 to 40 per cent last month from March levels, with the largest drops in refrigerators, down 40 per cent, and video tapes, down 32 per cent. Imports of private cars, however, continued unabated. Some 5,900 cars were imported in April, 2 per cent more than in March and 56 per cent more than in April

1986. The Treasury said that due to Passover week, there are usually fewer business days in April relative to other months, which was reflected in the volume of imports of appliances. The ministry also reported that last month tax revenue edged up a real 1.3 per cent to NIS 1.5 billion from April 1986.

Revenue from income taxes totaled NIS 775 million in the month, a similar level to the year-earlier period. It was the first month of implementation of the tax reform, but State Revenue Commissioner Yisrael Baron said he expected the effects of the reform would only be felt in this month's figures.



DEMJANJUK ON TRIAL

method of measuring a person's face and body for identification purposes forms the basis of many of today's methods.

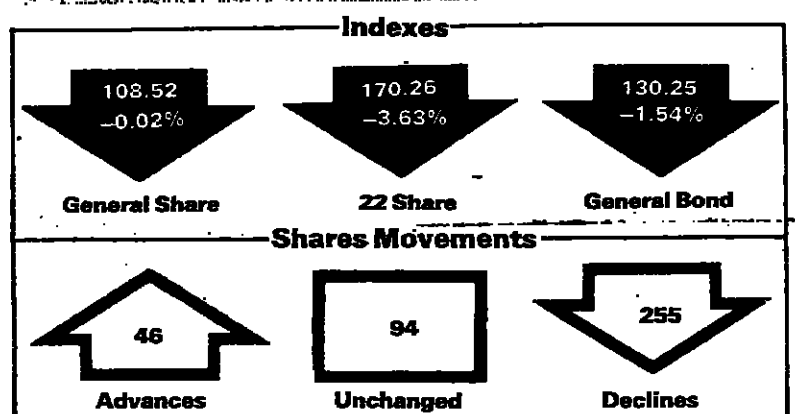
Gill asked Smith why he had measured the left ear on Demjanjuk's photo, while Bertillon's method called for measuring the right ear.

Smith explained why Bertillon has used only the right ear. "Today, either ear is used for measurement," she said. "But Bertillon worked for the Paris police, and when they apprehended a criminal they took one full-front photo and one from the right side. So he had thousands of right ears to study."

The session ended early when the bench called in the defence and prosecution for a lengthy consultation.

Reporters learned afterwards that O'Connor had asked the bench to allow his client to travel to Germany in June, so that he can be present when the judges question former Treblinka guard Otto Horn in Berlin. O'Connor was told that under Israeli law the accused has no right to insist on the privilege.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE



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Maquett	5550	570	-2.4
Agri	698	2028	-2.3
Polgar	6890	2562	-2.3
Schoeller	19948	356	-10.0
Is. Can. Co.	2710	442	-0.3
Zion Cable	5535	3577	-0.3
Pecker Steel	3464	1759	-
Elron	620000	54	-3.0
Agri	445000	74	-4.7
Agri	2650	271	-8.4
Cat Electronics	3400	10295	-8.1
Spectronix	3120	803	-10.0
TAI-1	2100	2546	-0.7
Advent	1197	2631	-10.0
Alliance	3421	2381	-10.0
Deser	3105	30	-10.0
Fertilizers	5490	256	-9.8
Haifa Chem.	1133	5568	-5.3
Dead Sea	3000	1306	-3.5
Petrochem	587	32807	-2.0
Neca Chem.	7767	243	-10.0
Frutarom	37668	271	-10.0
Hedera Paper	46730	142	-7.0
Koor p	no trading		
Cal Ind.	274	12378	-3.2

Name	Price	Over NIS	%
Delta Gall	4200	488	-2.4
Maquett	5550	570	-2.4
Agri	698	2028	-2.3
Polgar	6890	2562	-2.3
Schoeller	19948	356	-10.0
Is. Can. Co.	2710	442	-0.3
Zion Cable	5535	3577	-0.3
Pecker Steel	3464	1759	-
Elron	620000	54	-3.0
Agri	445000	74	-4.7
Agri	2650	271	-8.4
Cat Electronics	3400	10295	-8.1
Spectronix	3120	803	-10.0
TAI-1	2100	2546	-0.7
Advent	1197	2631	-10.0
Alliance	3421	2381	-10.0
Deser	3105	30	-10.0
Fertilizers	5490	256	-9.8
Haifa Chem.	1133	5568	-5.3
Dead Sea	3000	1306	-3.5
Petrochem	587	32807	-2.0
Neca Chem.	7767	243	-10.0
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On the watch list

THE decision by the U.S. Attorney General making it virtually impossible for Kurt Waldheim to visit the U.S. has stunned Austria. To effectively declare the president of a friendly country *persona non grata* is unprecedented.

As long as Waldheim appeared to be the target solely of Jewish organizations, Austrians who supported him could merely blame his trouble on the Jews. First they argued that the accusations about his war-time record were untrue or unjust, and then they claimed Jewish interference in Austria's presidential election campaign.

Now, with the American action, Waldheim's awkward circumstance has been moved to a wholly different plane. He has become an official outcast at an international level.

Informally, this process was already evident before the U.S. decision. For in Europe too he has been quietly, though not officially, shunned. Washington has taken it further.

In trying to absorb the shock, many Austrians, including Waldheim himself, have again resorted to the comfortable explanation of blaming the Jews - the "Jewish lobby" in America. U.S. domestic politics and the interest in the Jewish vote are "behind" the decision.

What they apparently find impossible to digest is that Waldheim's record itself is behind the U.S. action.

What they also find impossible to comprehend is that if anybody has a right to be behind an effort to flush out Waldheim and others like him it is the Jews. And this right far transcends the routine right of the various ethnic groups in the U.S. to pursue their interests within the American political system. It is a moral right deriving from the historical evil in which Waldheim and so many of his countrymen played so active a role.

Austria has always preferred, however, to view itself as a victim rather than ally of the Nazi horror. It is a soothing, but fraudulent posture, despite the large sections of resistance to the Nazi disease that did exist before the Anschluss.

Rather than blame others for Waldheim's plight and their own national embarrassment, his case presents an opportunity for the Austrian people to finally acknowledge, even if modestly, their own historic culpability - and by a very simple expedient: namely, to stop blaming the Jews.

A sorry lesson

THE country's university students have escalated their fight. They have now vowed to carry on their strike against the government's plans to raise tuition fees until the cabinet makes a decision congenial to their claims.

Whatever the merits of their case and whatever havoc they cause themselves and the universities, their campaign illustrates a larger malady. And that is the working assumption so widely held by various interest groups in the nation, that only extreme actions, especially those that arouse intense media coverage and much disarray, can cause the government to seriously focus on their claims. Without that, procrastination prevails.

This assumption is not abstruse. It is a conclusion arrived at, unfortunately, from long and tangible experience.

It is also dangerous. For it means that reasoned debate, careful deciphering of alternatives, judicious examination of priorities are all displaced by demagoguery and desperation.

A government which can make decisions only when crisis compels it, is a government which itself produces the crises it confronts. It is also a government which subverts democratic process by the dialogue of the mob.

CRISIS

(Continued from Page One)

"honest broker" between Israel and the Arabs.

Speaking yesterday in Eilat, near Tel Aviv, Peres said that he would not comment on the leaks or denials about his alleged meetings with Hussein. He said he knew that the purported leaks would be followed by Jordanian denials.

Peres aides said that Hussein's statements were "not significant" and did not supersede Jordanian Prime Minister Zaid Rifa'i's statement Sunday, which outlined Jordan's official position on the conference. That statement made PLO participation contingent on acceptance of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and on renunciation of terrorism.

Shultz's "non-paper," accompanied by a signed letter from the secretary of state, reached Shamir's office on Friday. It was an informal, non-binding response to objections Shamir raised at a meeting with U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering a fortnight ago regarding the original proposals for a conference.

The "non-paper" contains 19 points. It supports the original conference plan document; assures American support for a formal opening conference followed by direct Israeli-Arab negotiations; makes PLO participation in peace talks conditional on acceptance of 242 and 338 and renunciation of terrorism; and supports Israel's conditions for Soviet participation in the conference.

Sources in the Prime Minister's Office said that the "non-paper" was "an unsatisfactory document" and "fails to answer key questions about direct negotiations, PLO participation and Soviet participation." The sources said that the document did not reinforce Peres's position and was "a routine thing."

CONTRAS

(Continued from Page One)

Both reports also personally implicated Peres and Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin in various Israeli funding and arms schemes for the Contras. Peres and Rabin have rejected those accusations, but U.S. investigators yesterday predicted that the Israeli leaders would be embarrassed about fresh revelations which were expected to emerge in the coming weeks.

U.S. investigators said that Secord may be able to shed some new light on the Israeli-Contra connection. They said that he may be in a position to confirm or deny North's allegations against Nir.

The chairman of the Senate Select Committee, Democrat Daniel Inouye of Hawaii, said on Sunday that he was impressed by the Israeli financial chronology submitted to the panel last week.

But both he and his Republican vice chairman, Senator Warren Rudman of New Hampshire, refused to say whether they had come up with evidence that private Israeli arms dealers - including Al Schwimmer and Ya'acov Nimrodi - had personally profited from the Iranian transactions.

In his opening statement yesterday, Inouye declared of the Iran-Contra affair: "It should never have happened at all." He said the story that would emerge in the coming weeks was "sad and sordid."

THE COST of medical services is soaring all over the world, because new treatments are expensive, also because in a democratic society everyone should be entitled to the best therapy possible.

Mordechai Gur, former health minister, summarized the problem bluntly in Tel Aviv last week: "Kidney failures get more common as people grow older. I want to see the man in Israel who will stand up and say: we shall give dialysis to those above 65 who can't afford to pay for it."

Many economists believe that a health service ought to be run like a business, but Gur does not accept that comparison. The provision of medical attention cannot be increased or decreased according to availability of budgets. When he headed the Health Ministry he was pressed by the Treasury to cut expenditure by \$100 million. "It can't be done," he still believes. Needs are fixed, the question is how to finance them.

He was addressing a seminar organized by the Israel Centre for Social and Economic Progress at the Dan Panorama hotel last Tuesday. Participants agreed with Gur that treatment must be given according to requirement. There was a general consensus however, that economies can be made on the costs side without impairing treatment. Public medicine may not be a business, but there is no excuse for running it wastefully.

Professor Ezra Zohar (who headed a committee appointed by the Begin government in 1977 on the

Painless cure for medicine's financial woes

David Krivine

creation of a national health service) put his finger on the crucial issue: "The link has been broken," he said, "between the receipt of a service and the payment for it." The Kupat Holim patient pays out no more for an open-heart operation than he does for the lancing of a boil. Ram Yishay, head of the Israel Medical Association, made the same point: "In this country neither the doctor nor the patient has any idea about the cost of the treatment prescribed."

Uzi Sela of Kupat Holim Meuhedet added that if services were charged at their true cost, every hospital would know which department to close, which to keep going and which to expand, e.g., by opening operating theatres in the afternoon. Everybody complains, he said, that the medical sector is short of funds. Perhaps there is enough money in the system, only it is wrongly distributed.

HOW TO DISTRIBUTE it better? By eliminating unnecessary consultations for a start, states Rafael Roter. He told the seminar that the Maccabi health fund which he directs has tackled the problem by charging NIS 3 for the first visit to a doctor.

After the seminar Roter explained: "The patient pays NIS 3 only once during each three-month period. All subsequent visits to the same doctor are free of charge. After the three months are up he has to pay his NIS 3 the first time he goes to the doctor again."

"If he is sent to a different doctor, e.g., a specialist, he pays another NIS 3, but as before, only for the first visit. No family is allowed to fork out more than NIS 18 between them during any three-month period, however many times they see the doctor."

This fee system was introduced in October 1983 - and caused a 14-15

per cent drop in the number of consultations. "The public gave up bothering their physician with trivialities," Roter told the symposium, "while those in real need of medical attention are not deterred by so small a charge."

If the Maccabi system were introduced in all the health funds, as the Treasury urges, it could save the nation something like 2 per cent of its total outlay on health, or \$30m., and waiting time could be reduced for the unfortunates lining up endlessly every day at the clinics.

Roter pointed out with amusement that Kupat Holim makes no charge for consultations yet does make a charge for the medicines its doctors prescribe. There is a lack of economic thinking in Israel's health system and Professor Zohar recommended a remedy at the conference: to separate the insurance side from the medical side. Health care should be provided by doctors, clinics and hospitals, who would be paid according to the services they render. Insurance schemes would confine themselves to paying for the medical services provided, and they would naturally want to know what they are paying for.

According to another speaker, Professor Yoram Lass of Tel Aviv University, circles in Kupat Holim are considering such a rationalization of the system.

Its network of local clinics would be leased out to medical personnel who would run them as a business, with payment made by Kupat Holim on the basis of functions performed. Instead of supplying its own

medical service and paying salaries to doctors and nurses, Kupat Holim would become a buyer (on behalf of its members) of medical facilities offered for sale by independent professional groups. As a buyer Kupat Holim would want value for money. As a seller the medical groups would have to satisfy the customer.

This change is unlikely to happen for a long time, owing to what speakers called politely "political difficulties." When the reform does take place its supporters would like it extended to hospitals. They too should be set up as independent undertakings responsible for their own balance sheets. Separating those who pay for medical services from those who provide it - that is, separating the buyer from the seller - would energize the whole system. New methods, now often blocked, according to Zohar, would be readily introduced despite the opposition of vested interests. Equipment would be used round the clock.

Israel might even discover, he concluded, that much of its costly medical infrastructure is becoming superfluous. Clinics are unnecessary, he maintains: patients can go to the doctor's private consulting-room. Even hospitals are going to play a diminishing role as modern techniques make it possible to treat more and more cases on an ambulatory basis.

The population at large will be able, as Mordechai Gur urges, to afford the expensive new life-prolonging treatments like organ transplants - if the cost of providing them is sensibly reduced.

THE 31ST Zionist Congress is looming closer, with the Zionist Movement in dire straits in terms of functional competence and its relationship with the Jewish Agency. Unless drastic measures are taken to update Zionism, the Zionist Movement will lapse into bankruptcy. At present, most members of the Zionist Executive are not even fully aware of the gravity of the situation.

The Zionist leadership acknowledged, long before the state was established, that unaided they lacked the resources to realize the Zionist dream. Consequently, in 1929 Chaim Weizmann created the Jewish Agency, which initially was composed of Zionists, non-Zionist fund-raisers and Jewish intellectuals.

In 1970 the matter of formulating the relationship between the World Zionist Organization and the Agency was first broached by Arie Pinkus, then chairman of the WZO, and Max Fisher. The negotiations culminated in a 1971 agreement delegating functions to each of the two organizations and specifying the nature of their association.

In time this agreement proved to be a pitfall for the Zionist Movement. The non-Zionist Agency functionaries strove to supplant it, proclaiming Zionism devoid of all content. They were the proponents of the motion to bypass the Zionist Movement altogether by estab-

THE WZO AND THE AGENCY Partnership that's lasted too long

Yitzhak Korn

lishing direct contact between the fund-raisers and the Israeli government.

The distribution of the iniquitous publication, "Where do all our dollars go?" at the 1986 Jewish Agency Assembly, brought to a head the tensions between the Zionists and the non-Zionists in the Agency's Executive. The dissolution of the partnership and repeal of the 1971 agreement clearly became unavoidable.

The following are prerequisite steps towards a new and limited relationship between the WZO and the Agency.

• Among the members of the new Executive, 20 per cent should be from among the intelligentsia of world Jewry, alongside the WZO and fund-raiser representatives.

• Spheres of activity must be specifically demarcated with the Agency being responsible for immigration

and absorption including youth aliyah and the promotion of agricultural settlement.

• Its departments will be restricted accordingly. Department heads will reside in Jerusalem for the duration of their office, and all operations will be carried out from Jerusalem.

• All revenue raised by the funds will be concentrated in Jerusalem, where a supreme committee will determine allocations.

• All Jewish-Zionist issues will be resolved by the WZO Executive.

• Breaking up the partnership between the WZO and the Agency is not in itself sufficient. It is necessary simultaneously to spare no effort to rejuvenate the Zionist Movement from within.

Ideologically the Zionist Movement metamorphosed from the "Basel Programme," adopted by the First Zionist Congress, to that 1957 and later the 1968 "Jerusalem prog-

ramme." It has been transformed from a national liberation movement into a movement for national existence in the Jewish State.

Contrary to the claim of many, the founding of the state, fulfilment of Zionism's main object, was not the final consummation of Zionism. And the state is not equipped to replace the Zionist Movement.

The Diaspora still exists. The intricate bonds between Israel and world Jewry must be maintained and delicately handled. The sensitivities involved, as seen in the Pollard case and the dilemma of Israel-South African relations, preclude the state from assuming this role.

THE WZO today should pursue three main objects: It should create a future generation of Zionists through education in the Diaspora; create an atmosphere in Israel conducive to aliyah and support an autonomous *magshimim* framework within the Zionist Movement; and it must guarantee adequate allocation of funds towards these goals. The centrality of Israel is a basic issue of the WZO.

The phenomena such as yerida and "drop-outs" constitute a challenge with which only the Zionists can contend. Some Jewish organizations under the guise of liberal slogans such as "free choice for emigrants," encourage "drop-outs." The Zionist Movement wishes to be sure

that Soviet Jews are furnished with Israeli entry permits when they leave the Russian diaspora, and will relentlessly oppose the substitution of one diaspora for another.

To assure its effectiveness in face of contemporary challenges the Zionist Movement must be rigorously efficient and strictly frugal; it must mercilessly divest itself of the bureaucratic fat it has accumulated, dispense with trivial pursuits and expendable departments. It is incumbent upon its component organizations, the Labour Movement, the Revisionist-Liberal and Religious-Zionist streams, to rise to the challenge of far-reaching reforms.

The Zionist Movement must preserve the democratic procedures of its institutions and so revive. Two-thirds of the present leadership should not be allowed to stand for re-election. Zionist Executive members should be subject to the same limitations that bind any other national leader and should serve no more than two terms.

Capable young people with Zionist vision and inspired by Zionist values are waiting their turn. They are the ones to lead a rejuvenated movement and deliver Zionism from the snare.

The writer is chairman of the World Labour Zionist Movement Veterans.

READERS' LETTERS

WORD OF CAUTION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - This letter is a cautionary tale. Basing myself on Martha Meisels article of March 13, "Night visitors," I cleaned my house according to her suggestions. Everything was fine, except for the advice on inserting cockroach powder, according to Lidor's suggestion, into the electrical outlets. After a couple of weeks, we were subjected to periodic power failures in our apartment, and we traced the culprit back to this cockroach powder, which is apparently a very good electrical conductor.

A visit by an electrician elicited

immense surprise on his part that someone purporting to be from the Ministry of Health would give such advice, since all electrical cables in this country are pre-treated with an anti-cockroach covering in any event. This unnecessary visit also cost me NIS 25.

I suggest you warn your readers not to tamper with the electrical points, in case someone else follows Martha's suggestion, and is not fortunate enough to catch it straight away.

SALLY ESAKOV

Herziya.

MINISTERIAL RESPONSIBILITY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - It is really very simple: Lektam ran Pollard; Rafi Eitan headed Lekem; Ariel Sharon appointed Eitan.

Your Tora writer has recently reminded us, in the story of Joseph in Egypt, of the vital principle of ministerial responsibility. When Pharaoh was angered by actions committed by his butler and baker, he imprisoned not the offenders themselves, but the Lord of Butlers and the Lord of Bakers.

General Sharon is, was and continues to be the Lord of Rogues in the

Israeli government. If the biblical concept of ministerial responsibility had been applied a few years earlier, after the disaster in Lebanon, the man responsible for that horror would have been fired and disgraced, not reapportioned to another powerful post where he can reward wrongdoers with economic fiefdoms after they get caught in some horrendous act.

How long will Israel let this man almost singlehandedly besmirch its once good name?

HENRY JAGLOM

Los Angeles.

ENGLISH SPEAKERS IN ASHDOD

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, - I would like to congratulate you on dedicating a two-page spread to Ashdod, a city which indeed has a lot to be proud of. It is about time the media paid attention to our town's positive aspects. For the benefit of your English-speaking readers, I'd like to point out that we also have an English-speaking population in Ashdod, represented by the English Speakers' Club (Dakar Street 3/3). We welcome anyone who'd like to pay us a visit, or plans to settle here.

CHANA HOCHSTEIN, Chairman, English Speakers' Club of Ashdod (tel. 055-57116).

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Galilee Tours

BEDUIN RALLY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, - With reference to your report of April 19 on the massive rally held the day before in the Beduin township of Lakiya to protest recent demolition orders, I wish to point out that it was organized jointly by a local Lakiya committee and by the Association for Support and Defence of Beduin Rights in Israel (and not by the CRM, as mistakenly reported). Virtually all of the placards displayed at the rally were from the association.

Your reporter chose to focus on what MK Elazar Granot told the crowd, but there were other speakers whose demands were significantly further. Nuri El-Okbi, chairman of the association, called, for the

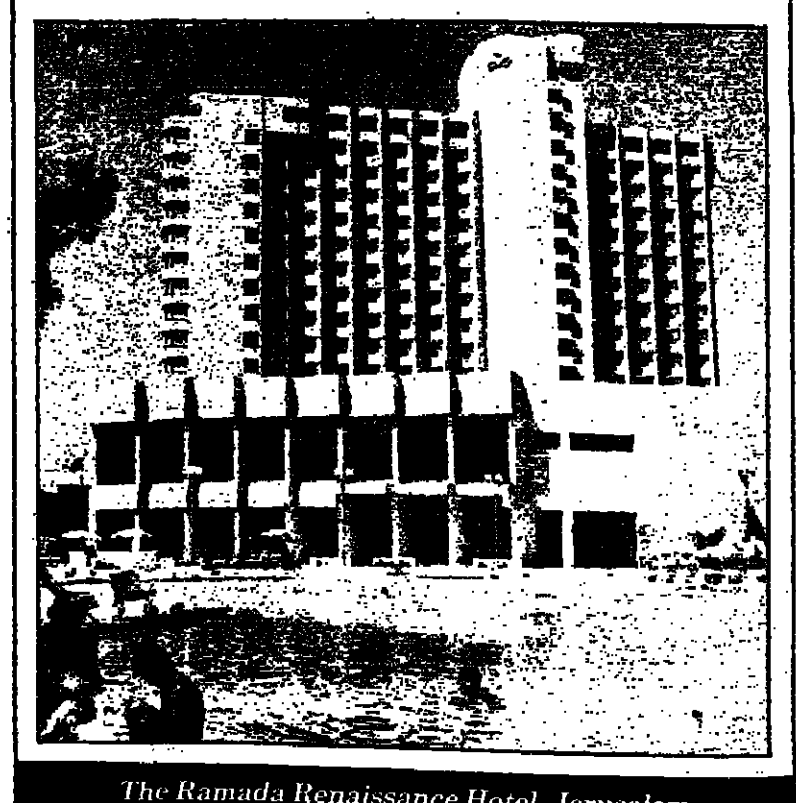
immediate establishment of a government investigative commission to look into Green Patrol harassment of Beduin shepherds, confiscation of herds and destruction of crops in the Negev. Such a formal investigation of alleged Green Patrol abuses could provide the needed basis for bringing officials suspected of crimes against Beduin citizens and property to justice. El-Okbi warned that if such a governmental commission were not set up soon, concerned Jewish and Arab citizens would form their own investigative body and make public their findings.

ZEEV TEMPLER, Member, Executive Committee Association for Support and Defence of Beduin Rights Beersheba.

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